

Anti-Lynch Bill 1st Goal of Negro And Labor Unity

Representatives of Negro Congress and Non-Partisan League Map Program for Joint Action on Legislation

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Labor's Non-Partisan League and the National Negro Congress today worked out a concrete plan for cooperation between the forces of labor and the Negro people.

Highlighting the agreement between the two organizations was a decision that both groups "will instantly and simultaneously use their full energies in a crusade" to pass the anti-lynching bill and to save the Wagner Act from amendments.

The formula for joint action was drawn up at a conference between leaders of the Negro Congress and the Non-Partisan League.

Representatives of LNPL were John L. Lewis, chairman and E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president. Spokesmen for the Negro Congress were Dr. Max Yergan, president, Henry Johnson, vice-president, and John P. Davis, secretary.

Within two weeks leaders of the two groups will meet again for the purpose of drawing up a detailed legislative program upon which the Negro people and labor can cooperate. Committees for joint action in Washington and at state capitals will be set up then.

BROADER COLLABORATION
The proposed agreement announced today grew out of an invitation for joint action extended by John L. Lewis to the Third National Negro Congress held here recently, and enthusiastically accepted by the delegates.

Stressed by the Negro and labor leaders in their agreement was the "definite community of interest" between the two great groups which they represented.

"Labor, together with all sections of the Negro population of this country—whether professionals or workingmen, farmers or youth—from the largest segment of the great exploited mass of producers and consumers," they said.

Even broader collaboration on the political and legislative fields with other exploited groups, along the lines indicated by John L. Lewis in his Monongah speech, was suggested in the joint agreement.

"We can establish our rightful position in society," the Negro and labor leaders declared, "only by unity of action among ourselves and in collaboration with other exploited segments of our population; the farmers, the youth, our elder citizens, and others who seek economic security and democratic rights for all of the American people."

"The same reactionary groups oppose all of us. Only by common action against these groups can we preserve and extend the economic security and democratic rights to which we all are entitled."

SAME OBJECTIVES
"We are seeking the same social and economic objectives and we are committed to the same constructive methods of achieving our common aims."

The joint campaign to save the Wagner Act and to pass the anti-lynching bill was described in the agreement as part of a larger fight for civil liberties and democratic rights.

The Negro and labor leaders declared that "the antagonism which has thus far tended to disunite us has its origin among those who have been impartially exploiting

(Continued on Page 4)

Dewey Aide Muscles in On Building Union Parley

Gurfein Attempts to Smear Membership by Subpoenaing Leaders

By John Meldon

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 7.

—With the convention of the Building Service Employees International Union striving to cleanse its organization of employer-supported racketeers, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey moved in on the convention today in a deliberate attempt to smear the entire 70,000 members of the union.

At the height of the afternoon session of the convention, Murray I. Gurfein, Dewey's racketeer bureau chief, appeared with an assistant and served a show cause order on four leaders of the union. The order, calling upon the union officials to appear before the New York Grand Jury May 10, states that the officials are to be questioned regarding the alleged extortion activities of George Scalse, former president of the Building Service Employees International Union.

The officials named in the court order are William McPetridge, Chicago union leader and convention candidate for the post of union president, Paul David, Chicago official, Thomas Burke, New York Union leader, and Kenneth Ashley, secretary for Mr. David.

Dewey obtained the show cause order through New York Judge John A. Mullen, who requested that Atlantic City Common Pleas Judge Palmer Way act in the matter. The convention delegates were bitter in their resentment against Dewey's move, calling it a "cheap union-busting publicity stunt."

Delegates consider that McPetridge, president of the powerful Flat Janitors Union in Chicago, has been outstanding as an opponent of Scalse and of his racketeering practices.

**Hotel Workers
In Lift Union
Seek Autonomy**

Denial of Democratic Rights Is Charged by 32-A Members

More than 1,000 hotel employees working in the front service departments of New York's hotels who are members of Hotel Service Employees Union, Local 32-A, affiliated with the Building Service Employees International Union, A. F. of L., at two meetings yesterday afternoon voted to form a temporary autonomous organization for hotel front service workers "to preserve and protect our rights to a democratic trade union."

The meetings took place at 1:30 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. at the Sun Room in the Hotel Edison, 228 W. 47th Street, under the auspices of the New York Hotel Trades Council, composed of five A. F. of L. unions in the hotel field, of which 32-A is one.

The workers took their action on the ground that they had been denied democratic rights in Local 32-A, that no regular membership meetings had been held in which they could participate or exercise

(Continued on Page 4)

Teamsters Ask Support in Trial



—Daily Worker Photos

In a window of a sandwich shop in the very shade of the Federal Court House, on Foley Square, is one of the posters issued by the defendants of Local 807 Teamsters on trial the fourth week on charges violating the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Anti-Racketeers Act. Poster (inset) appeals for public support in trial. During the trial the men are unable to drive trucks, their only means of livelihood, and face several more weeks of sitting in the courtrooms, unable to provide for their families. The anti-Trust Department of the Department of Justice charges these truck-drivers with being a "trust," because they insisted that work on out-of-town trucks within New York City limits belongs to Local 807 men and charged \$9.42 a day for doing it.

Hathaway Verdict Perils Free Press, Kuntz Says

Campaign for Funds to Appeal Case Must Be Concern of All Progressives, Lawyer States in Interview; Traces People's Struggles

By Edward McSorley

Statements made in Daily Worker articles in 1936 on which C. A. Hathaway, editor of the official organ of the Communist Party, was found guilty of criminal libel were "pink tea" in comparison with statements made during the 1936 presidential campaign in other papers, Edward Kuntz, Hathaway's counsel, said yesterday in an interview.

Mr. Kuntz, who is preparing motions which will be made May 17 for the setting aside of the verdict and for an appeal of the blue ribbon jury's verdict in Hathaway's trial, issued a warning to the newspapers of the country that the verdict might set a precedent which would curb freedom of the press drastically in the present national campaign.

"I hate to think how circumscribed the 1940 Presidential campaign would become," Mr. Kuntz declared, "if newspapers had to take sides with an eye on the Hathaway conviction."

VERDICT A SHOCK

The numerous technical legal onslaughts against the trade unions undertaken by the Department of Justice brought from the attorney an expression of his fear that the days of the Palmer raids, with their ruthless denial of civil rights, were being revived.

"With these thoughts in mind," the attorney declared, "what will happen to the labor union movement and the labor press in a period such as now exists if such a verdict as that handed down by the blue ribbon jury in the Hathaway case is permitted to stand?"

"The verdict of guilty in the criminal libel case came as a very distinct shock to me," said Mr. Kuntz, "not in any narrow personal sense, or with the thought that Hathaway himself might be compelled to serve a prison sentence, although that in itself would be sufficient cause to make people sit up and take notice, but largely in the broader sense that I feel that this sets a precedent in the general attempt to limit freedom of the press and freedom of expression generally."

CONCERN OF ALL

How the expenses of an appeal, which may be necessary, would be met was the concern of the readers of the paper, the attorney said, and of all Americans who cherish the same rights for which Hathaway and the Daily Worker were fighting.

"It's no secret," said Mr. Kuntz, "that in many of these fights the Daily Worker and its supporters are hampered by lack of funds and lack of funds. Although a slight beginning has been made by the creation of a defense fund to which thousands of people contributed their meagre donations, larger sums of money are needed and a call should go out beyond the limits of the Daily Worker supporters for

(Continued on Page 3)

City Council Votes for Civil Service Witch Hunt

Hearst-Inspired Bill on Flag Salute in Court Also Passes

By a vote of 16 to 4, with one not voting, the City Council yesterday adopted the Al Smith, Jr., resolution launching a witch-hunting probe into the affairs of the Civil Service Commission and its president, Paul J. Kern.

The Council also adopted: 1. A Hearst-inspired resolution requesting justices of city courts to install special flag saluting rites at the opening of each court session. 2. An amended form of the Baldwin-Earle civil service bill, recommended by the Mayor, which will save the city \$200,000 at the expense of increment payments to employees earning \$1,800 a year or less.

PRIAL ON SPOT

Before the Kern investigation resolution came up for consideration each of the Councilmen was handed a statement from Henry Feinstein, president of the Federation of Municipal Employees, charging that the demand for the probe "originates from none other than Frank Priol, owner and publisher of the 'Chief' and Exalted Ruler and Fuehrer of the Civil Service Forum."

Feinstein, whose organization compelled the Mayor to reverse his position on the budget and rescind wage-cuts of city sewer cleaners, asserted that charges made by Councilman Smith against Commissioner Kern were drafted by a "fascious, misrepresenting clique."

He presented a resolution to the Council, adopted by his organization, endorsing the civil service policies of Commissioner Kern and urging the Mayor to reappoint Kern for a second six-year term when his present term expires at the end of this month.

The Mayor, however, is reported to be wavering on the question of the Kern reappointment and is said to be considering yielding to reactionary pressure. It is reported that the Mayor plans to appoint Kern to another city post when his term expires and thus get rid of him in the civil service and satisfy Tammany Hall.

MENABOE CHISELS IN

Before a vote was taken on the Kern probe, Councilman Harry W. Laidler, Socialist and old guard Laborite, moved to adopt a minority report on the civil service matter in which Laidler opposed the Council.

(Continued on Page 4)

Teamsters Appeal For Funds for Trial Defense

With the trial of Teamsters Local 807 and 36 defendants now in the fourth week, a defense committee has issued a general appeal for a defense fund, stressing that all labor is vitally interested in the case.

Committees of the defendants are visiting unions with appeals. Thomas Hickey, secretary-treasurer of the union, is treasurer of the defense committee, with offices at 74 Varick Street.

Thirty-five of the defendants are members of Local 807, while the 36th is Cornelius Noonan, president of the platform workers local of the International Longshoremen's Association.

The trial adjourned yesterday due to illness of one of the prosecutors.

Parliament in Uproar Over Norway Defeat

Shouts of 'Resign!' Greet Chamberlain in Commons as He Tries to Bolster His Gov't by Elevating Churchill to Head of War Strategy

FRENCH GOVERNMENT MAY ALSO BE UPSET

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, fighting with his back to the wall, today elevated Winston Churchill to leadership of Britain's war strategy in a desperate effort to save his Cabinet and perhaps the French government from being overthrown.

Voroshilov Now Assistant Chief Of Commissars

MOSCOW, Wednesday, May 8 (UP).—Marshal Klementi E. Voroshilov was today named Assistant Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and Chairman of the Council's Committee on Defense, Tass, the official news agency, announced early today. (Molotov is chairman of the Council of People's Commissars). Named as Commissar of Defense was Semyon Timoshenko, who was relieved of his duties as Commander of the Kiev Special Military Area to take up his new duties.

Voroshilov, born 59 years ago in a clay hut, was a revolutionary from his early youth, became a worker at the age of seven and struck his first blow at the ruling classes at the age of 18 by leading a strike in an iron factory.

General Timoshenko had been a Communist Party member since 1919 and was the son of a peasant.

Indications here and in Paris were that, if Chamberlain should fail to survive the indignation over Norway, the French government of Premier Paul Reynaud also would be upset.

Laborite leaders met tonight and will confer again tomorrow morning on their strategy of attacks on Chamberlain.

The ridicule and booing from the opposition benches of the Parliament reached such a crescendo at one point that Chamberlain was compelled to sit down until the Speaker restored order.

The indications tonight, at the half-way mark in the debate, were that Chamberlain would succeed in saving his Cabinet but only at the price of a severe drubbing and heavy loss of prestige.

"Admiral Keyes, close friend of Churchill, called Chamberlain's statement 'a shocking story of ineptitude and ought never to have been allowed to happen.'"

"I was told at the Admiralty that there would be no difficulty in going into Trondheim but that it was not considered necessary because the army was making good progress and the situation in the Mediterranean made it undesirable to risk the ships," Admiral Keyes said.

"The Gallipoli tragedy has been followed step-by-step. If we had only used the fleet courageously the Germans by now would have been very dangerously placed and eventually would have been decisively defeated."

Chamberlain said that a direct naval attack on Trondheim "was constantly before us" but was rejected because it was believed the seaport could be taken by land, from the north and south.

Chamberlain blamed the Norwegians for permitting the Germans to move upon Trondheim from the south—from the Oslo region. He said the Norwegian forces failed to destroy railroad bridges.

He also said that a "false legend" of German invincibility discouraged the Norwegians and prevented them from putting up their best resistance.

He based his defense of the situation on the fact that the British

(Continued on Page 2)

The Retreat From Namsos

Britain Fought to the Last Norwegian

The way the British generals retreated from Namsos, shows their cynical attitude toward their "allies" whom they were supposed to be saving.

A handful of Norwegian soldiers was left to battle the vastly superior German forces, not knowing that they had been deserted by their "saviors." Not until it was all over did the Norwegian troops discover that they had been covering the retreat of the British Army.

A dispatch in Monday's Times by James Aldridge gives an inkling of the disillusionment among those Norwegians who were led to believe the British had come to help them.

"And the Norwegians are bitter," Aldridge wrote. "To find themselves

suddenly alone in their valley is almost as puzzling a situation as finding themselves suddenly at war. . . . The Norwegians covered the retreat for the Allies. But they did not know they were doing so. They were happy in having the heavy arms of British and French troops had suddenly handed over to them. It was a short-lived happiness, for they found out on Thursday night what was going on."

The people of the little countries are so much small change to the British and German Empires. The people of these small countries fear the treachery of both empires. They do not enjoy being pawns in the bloody game of imperialist war and desire nothing so much as immediate peace.

Gurley Flynn Charges Accusers With Scuttling ACLU Civil Rights Program as 'Trial' Begins

In a reply that rings with a fighting tone from start to finish, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, yesterday charged accusers who want to expell her from the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union with completely abandoning the original ACLU program of defense of civil liberties.

Declaring that the very members on the ACLU board who filed the complaint against her are now also taking the role of prosecutor and judge, she demanded that the people not prejudiced in the case be named to try her, and that the trial be in the open instead of a "star chamber" affair.

The trial of Miss Flynn, with charges filed by Dorothy Dunbar Bromley, began last night. The basis of the attempt to remove her, a chartered member, from the

Board of Directors of the ACLU is her membership in the Communist Party.

With her reply Miss Flynn put into the record the names of scores of the most prominent members of the ACLU who oppose the new policy upon which the organization has embarked.

"The demand for my resignation is an attempt to force a minority to conform to the political views of the majority or get out," Miss Flynn stated in her reply.

"I refuse to resign because I will not be a party to the saving of the face of this anti-civil liberties majority, nor to whitewashing their red-baiting."

The complete text of her reply follows:

(Continued on page 4)



ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN

Nazis Admit More Allied Pressure On Narvik

But Germans Insist That Situation Unchanged at Norway Port

BERLIN, May 7 (UP).—The embattled German garrison at Narvik has repulsed strong new attacks by the growing Allied forces. Nazi spokesmen claimed today, while German bombing planes have spread havoc among British land and naval concentrations.

An official dispatch from the only remaining battlefield of the Norwegian campaign admitted that the French and British forces in the Narvik region were intensifying their pressure there. But it said the Germans were standing firm while awaiting reinforcements.

German war planes supporting the land forces were said to have machine-gunned, bombed and dispersed British units encamped around Narvik, and to have bombed a cruiser and a British flying boat lying in the harbor.

COMMUNIQUE

Except for the work of German bombing planes, neither the high command nor the official news agency DNB made any claim that the Narvik garrison was doing any better than holding its own.

"The situation at Narvik is unchanged," the high command said in reporting the bombing raids on British columns and the units in the harbor. DNB used the same words in telling of renewed bombardment of the town of Narvik by British naval units and admitting that "our advance outposts for weeks have seen heavy service."

"Pressure from British and French troops has increased in recent days," DNB said. "Since British naval units tried without success on April 10 (the day after the German invasion of Norway) to conquer this far northern Norwegian port, and since on April 13 a heavy attack by British warships was repulsed by German destroyers, reports of the taking of Narvik by the British or French have not been lacking."

OTHER FIGHTING

"Later the enemy propaganda said the situation was quieter, but instead there was increasing activity."

The high command also reported that German troops marching north from the Trondheim area had reached Mosjoen, a town 40 miles south of Mo, which some sources had said the Germans reached yesterday. No explanation of the apparent discrepancy was offered.

The sinking of an "enemy" submarine in the Skagerrak by a German submarine chaser flotilla also was claimed by the high command. It said two British planes were shot down by pursuit planes while trying to fly over Helgoland Light.

Report Norwegian Troops Active

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 7 (UP).—Small Norwegian forces holding two narrow mountain passes in the vast, rugged region between Roeros and Narvik were reported tonight to have halted the German overland advance toward the far northern Norwegian iron ore port where 3,500 Nazis are besieged by the Allies.

German forces attempting to penetrate a mountain pass at Aalen, 18 miles north of Roeros, were practically "destroyed" by Norwegians holding the strategic point, according to dispatches reaching here.

Farther north, other Norwegian forces had fortified a narrow mountain pass between Mosjoen and Narvik in an effort to halt other advancing German troops.

Says Norway One of Allies

LONDON, May 6 (UP).—Norway has become an ally of Great Britain and France and will continue to fight until the end of the European war, regardless of the outcome of Germany's invasion, of Norwegian territory, Norse Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht said tonight.

Speaking to newspaper men at the Norwegian Legation after he had conferred with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax, the Foreign Minister said that even if the Germans should be driven from Norway the fight will go on.

Dutch Cancel Phone Calls in Crisis

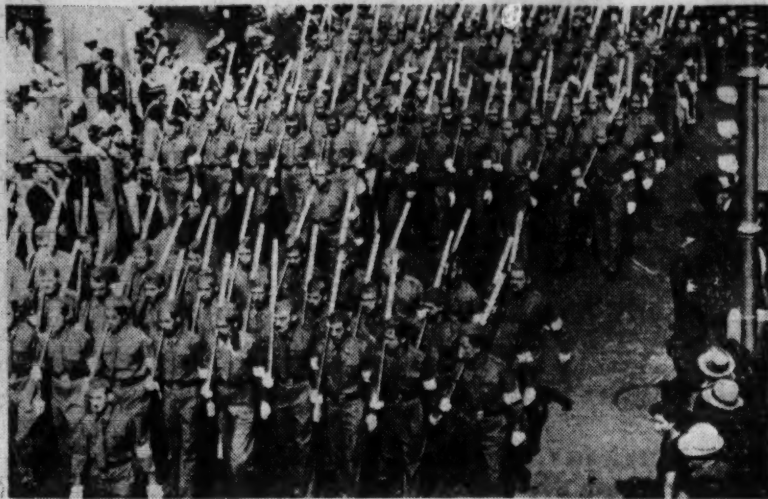
AMSTERDAM, May 7 (UP).—All outgoing telephone and teleprinter communications with other countries were suspended by the Dutch government at 10:05 o'clock tonight. There was no reason given and it was not stated when the communications would be reestablished.

Incoming telegraphic communications were not disturbed, however, and incoming teletype calls functioned normally from London, Berlin and other capitals.

Mexico's May Day--Workers' Militia in Van of March



35,000 MEMBERS OF MEXICAN WORKERS' MILITIA MARCH—Part of the May Day march of 250,000 workers in Mexico City May Day was a contingent of workers' militia. Photos show women "Soldaderas" marching past C.T.M. union headquarters. Women "Soldaderas" won fame in 1910 revolution. Other photo shows the workers' battalions, trimly uniformed, as they paraded down Avenida Francisco I. Madero at the head of the parade.



Workers' battalions, trimly uniformed, as they paraded down Avenida Francisco I. Madero at the head of the parade.

U. S. Press Boycotted Mexico Indian Congress

18 Countries Discussed Welfare of 30,000,000 People But the Daily Worker Was the Only Paper Here to Publish Reports

By Alfred Miller
(Special to the Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, May 7.—An interesting illustration of the way the American press handles—or rather mishandles—Mexican news was the boycott of the recent First Inter-American Indian Congress, reported in the United States only by the Daily Worker.

The New York Herald Tribune in an issue just arrived here printed the story of the congress in eight lines on the bottom of an inside page as follows:

"MEXICO NATIVE CONGRESS MEETS."

"A Native Congress meeting at Patzcuaro, Mexico, Saturday, agreed that the seat of the new Pan-American Natives Institute should be in Mexico City, the Berlin radio said last night, adding that a committee of three was appointed to draft a project for the institute."

Despite the fact that virtually all important American papers and news agencies have correspondents stationed in Mexico, newspapers like the New York Herald Tribune publish "information" about a congress which discussed the welfare of 30,000,000 Indians on the basis of Berlin radio reports. The use of a Berlin report was obviously intended to create prejudice.

Eighteen American Republics were represented at the Patzcuaro Congress, which lasted from April 14 to April 24. Ambassadors, government officials, including Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of the Interior Oscar Chapman and the U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Collier, heading the American delegation, debated proposals to improve the living conditions of the huge masses of American Indians.

Yet American papers refused to take notice. With the exception of the Daily Worker, no American paper was interested enough in the life of the large oppressed minorities of this continent to send a correspondent to the Congress.

U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Berlin on Trip Here

BERLIN, May 7 (UP).—Alexander Kirk, United States Charge d'Affaires here, announced today that he was leaving for home by way of Italy this week-end on a "routine leave of absence."

Call Reserves, Cancel Leaves In Netherlands

Increase in Armed Strength Adds to War Tension

THE HAGUE, May 7 (UP).—The Netherlands called up two classes of marine reserves for active service today and cancelled all regular and special leaves in the Dutch army, navy and air force in a surprise move as tension increased in the international situation.

No explanation was offered for the emergency measures which increased the armed strength of the Dutch forces by more than 10 per cent.

Marine reserves of the classes of 1927 and 1928 were called up for duty shortly after the order had gone out cancelling all military leaves.

Some of the marines were ordered to report immediately at the Rotterdam marine depot. Others were told to report for coast guard duty at Amsterdam. All were ordered to bring full equipment.

Later afternoon newspapers in Amsterdam gave prominence to the cancellation of military leaves and the Dutch radio repeatedly announced the move as an "extra special announcement."

Official circles refused to comment on cancellation of the leaves beyond saying that the increased international tension demanded that a neutral country amidst belligerents be prepared for any event. Well informed sources feared an intensified aerial warfare between Britain and Germany which possibly would endanger more than ever the positions of the neutrals.

Sec'y of Navy To Ask Bigger Appropriation

Plans Building Program of 260,000 Tons Immediately

WASHINGTON, May 7 (UP).—Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison today reasserted the Navy's faith in the battleship as the backbone of national defense despite its vulnerability to air attack.

The Secretary told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee he plans to ask Congress to appropriate sufficient funds before June 1 to start construction of all naval vessels authorized but unbuilt. The program would involve 260,000 tons and would bring the fleet's strength to 1,500,000 tons.

Supporting Edison's defense of surface craft, Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, testified that only 11 British warships—most important of which were four destroyers—have been sunk by aerial bombing since start of the European war.

Edison and Stark appeared at a special session of the committee, called to hear their views on relative superiority of warships and a warplanes following Edison's press conference statement last week that ships should be re-designed and modernized to give them greater protection against air attack. Their views were sought in connection with discussion of the House-approved Vinson bill to authorize an 11 per cent expansion of naval forces.

Belgian Gov't Votes for Vast War Tax Boost

BRUSSELS, May 7 (UP).—New tax measures including a special national defense levy on incomes, were prepared for introduction in the Chamber of Deputies today. Yield of the bills was estimated at 600,000,000 francs a year. (Belgian francs were quoted at 3.36 cents.)

The defense income levy is in addition to present taxes. Its rates run from 1 per cent on incomes up to 5,000 francs to 5 per cent on sums over 250,000 francs.

Other levies include new taxes on theater and movie tickets, beer, coffee, sugar and tobacco. The beer tax is expected to raise 42,000,000 francs, the coffee tax 50,000,000, the sugar tax 100,000,000 and the tobacco tax 30,000,000.

Adopt 8-Point Program To Aid Spain Refugees

Dr. Barsky Announces Plans of Recently Formed Spanish Aid Committee; Declares Need Today Is Greater Than Ever Before

Adoption of an eight-point program by the Resident Executive Committee of the recently formed North American Spanish Aid Committee for giving effective assistance to the Spanish refugees and the international volunteers in Spain, France, and North Africa, was announced today by Dr. Edward K. Barsky, who has been elected by the Board to head the new organization as national chairman.

Dr. Barsky was at one time in charge of all international medical aid in Republican Spain during the war, and was director of the eight hospitals established with funds and supplies contributed by the American people. Since the close of the war he has been a leading figure in American activities to aid the Spanish people.

In making public a statement by the Board containing the program on which the organization's activities will be based, Dr. Barsky announced that the Board has also voted to send \$500 to the International Coordinating Committee in Paris as an initial contribution for immediate aid to the refugees.

"Current reports received from Paris," he said, "indicate that the refugees are in greater need today than ever before."

The eight points, Dr. Barsky said, embrace direct aid to refugees in France and North Africa and their speedy transportation to havens in Latin America; special assistance to wounded and mutilated soldiers of the Spanish Republican Army and International Brigades; a campaign to halt the inhuman treatment accorded to the Spanish people by the Franco Government and the obtaining of a guaranteed, just amnesty in Spain; pressure on the French Government to cease the return of refugees, international volunteers, and their families to Spain against their will and to provide them with work opportunities in France.

Also, to intensify efforts for the establishment of harbors of safety within the borders of friendly nations that would welcome these refugees and offer them an opportunity to reestablish themselves as self-sustaining human beings; to provide every possible aid to the International Volunteers still languishing in Franco prisons; and to insure that all facilities are given to international agencies and to the Spanish Republican Emigration Service (S.R.E.) in Paris in order that they may assist the refugees and arrange for their evacuation.

Dr. Barsky declared that apparently is being established to put into immediate effect a unified campaign throughout the Americas on behalf of the refugees and International Volunteers. He stated that the program is in full accord with the decisions approved at the Pan-American Conference in Mexico City last February.

British Envoy to Turkey on Visit To Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 7 (UP).—Premier Bogdan Filov received Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey today as the country remained calm in the face of a rumor, attributed to German sources, that Turkish troops had massed on the Bulgarian and Greek borders.

There was no confirmation of the rumor here. Officials reiterated that Bulgaria was neutral, and responsible quarters attributed the spread of rumors here to the propaganda of belligerent countries.

Karl Clodius, German trade negotiator, left for Berlin today after apparently reinforcing a German trade delegation here.

Knatchbull-Hugessen is visiting George W. Rendel, British Minister here. He visited King Boris Saturday.

Japan Bans New Party Formed by Ex-Premier

TOKIO, May 7 (UP).—A new party being formed by former Premier Abe and other ex-members of the Social Mass party was banned by the Home Ministry today on the ground that it would encourage a "socialistic ideology."

Parliament in Uproar Over Norway Defeat

Shouts of 'Resign!' Greet Chamberlain in Commons as He Tries to Bolster His Gov't by Elevating Churchill to Head of War Strategy

(Continued from Page 1)

action which drove the Allied forces out of central and southern Norway largely on a stern warning that unless Parliament "closes ranks and sets its teeth," Hitler may take advantage of the situation and try to deliver a knock-out blow.

"Let us beware of jitters or divisions among ourselves when we may be faced with attacks in the most violent form directed against this country," he said.

He indicated a growing fear among Britons that Hitler may strike directly at the British Isles, perhaps with terrorizing aerial bombings or even an attempted "invasion" with parachute troops.

In one of the most dramatic sessions of the Commons since the day when Edward VII abdicated, Chamberlain struggled to keep his cabinet from toppling by:

1. Announcing that Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, will now have "supervision of military operations day-by-day. . . . To ensure that every aspect of military policy will be examined and, when policies are decided upon, that they will be followed up with promptness."

2. Indirectly inviting Opposition members to join the Cabinet and cooperate in mustering "every ounce of our energy and our resources" by means of "closing our ranks and setting our teeth." This implied offer of Chamberlain probably will be refused, particularly by the Laborites.

3. A warning that Hitler's war machine has "vast, well-equipped armies ready to strike anywhere at any time" and that "we may be faced with attacks in the most violent form directed against this country."

4. Promising that the war against Germany in Norway will go on and that "all possible power" will be given the Norwegians.

CRITICIZES TROOPS

In his explanation of the reasons for the Allied rout in Norway—the Opposition called them "excuses"—Chamberlain had little new to offer beyond the fact that at no time were there more than about 20,000 British troops, a division, on Norwegian soil.

He criticized the troops retreating before the German motorized divisions in the early stages—presumably the Norwegians—for failing to blow up bridges and highways to delay the Nazi advance and repeated that the Allies were forced out of Norway by Germany's air superiority there.

Chamberlain made no mention of the Allies' last stand in Norway, around the iron ore port of Narvik in the far north where British, French and Norwegian forces are besieging a German garrison.

He repeated the government's denial that there had been any split among Cabinet members on the policy in Norway—referring apparently to reports whispered in Commons lobbies that Churchill had been overruled in a desire for a full-force naval attack on Trondheim.

Churchill, who will speak in the debate tomorrow, did not escape the fire of the Opposition's guns.

Laborite leader Major Clement R. Attlee, who opened the counter-attack on Chamberlain, called it misleading and filled with "excuse and explanation" and then assailed the Prime Minister's decision to place Churchill in charge of war strategy.

'MISSED ALL PEACE BUSES'

"It is against all good rules that a man who is in charge of major strategy should also command a division (as First Lord of the Admiralty). . . . I am not satisfied that the present War Cabinet is an efficient instrument for conducting the war," he said.

"The Prime Minister and his associates have been missing buses ever since 1931. . . . They missed all the peace buses but not the war bus."

"We will win this war but we want people at the helm other than those who now lead us."

Attlee's reference to "missing the bus" was a caustic reminder of Chamberlain's statement, before the German victories in Norway, that Hitler had "missed the bus" by failing to attack on the Western Front when the war started and the Allies were unprepared there.

When Chamberlain walked into the House of Commons today he was greeted by jeers of "who missed the bus?" followed by angrier shouts of "Resign! Resign!"

BIGGEST UPROAR

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, Soviet Ambassador Ivan M. Maisky and many other diplomats watched the demonstrations.

The biggest uproar from the opposition came when the Prime Minister said:

"I do not think the people of this country yet realize the extent and imminence of the threat which is impending against us."

His own government supporters, however, cheered him when he said:

"The campaign in Norway is not yet finished."

David Lloyd George, Liberal leader and Britain's World War Premier, interrupted at one point to ask whether Churchill's appointment would permit him to continue as First Lord of the Admiralty.

"Yes, sir," said Chamberlain, adding that if the new task was too great Churchill would later be relieved of the double duty.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader who followed Attlee, admitted that the Norwegian results were not a major disaster but added that "more foresight and energy and a stronger and more ruthless will for victory is required in the supreme conduct of our war effort."

Jewish People's Committee Plans 3 Bronx Affairs

Two mass meetings and an installation banquet for its newly elected officers will feature the activities of the East Bronx Council of the Jewish People's Committee in the next few days.

Friday, at 3 P. M., a large mass meeting on "Anti-Semitism, the Jews and the War" will be held at Pelham Park Palace, 708 Lydig Ave., corner White Plains Rd. The leading speakers will be Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Rev. Wayne White, Bernard J. Harkavy, National Secretary of the Jewish People's Committee, and H. Plotkin of the East Bronx Council. The meeting will be featured by a concert of Jewish music under the direction of I. Korenman.

The installation banquet will be held Sunday at 7 P. M. at the Hollywood Gardens, 866 Prospect Ave.

On Wednesday, May 15, at 8 P. M., Rabbi Moses Miller, president of the Jewish People's Committee, will be the chief speaker at a rally to be held at the Chateau De-Luxe, 1292 Southern Blvd. Rabbi Miller's topic will be "Problems that Face the Jewish People Today."

British Sub Sinks Swedish Steamer

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, May 7 (UP).—A British submarine yesterday sank the 2,000-ton Swedish steamer Monark off the Norwegian coast of Stavanger after making prisoners of five members of a German prize crew which was aboard the vessel, the Dagens Nyheter reported early today.

After taking the five Germans aboard, the submarine was said to have given 22 Swedes and two other Germans 15 minutes to take to lifeboats. The Monark left Stavanger Saturday in an attempt to reach Stavanger, it was said.

Allies' Military Weakness Shown in Norway Setback

By Herbert Rosen

The clash of arms in Norway, with the news of an Allied defeat, furnishes a capsule sample of imperialist war. It illustrates the relationship of forces of the hostile Allied and German imperialisms, the strategies, doctrines and weapons tested in battle; and no less it calls attention to the stark tragedy of the death of young men to families left hapless because of a fight for causes not their own.

One should study, with the scientist's objectivity, the course of events; but the people cannot escape noting the senselessness of this imperialist warfare for the sake of gory profits.

The exact extent of the losses of both British and Nazi forces during the Norwegian campaign is not quite clear at present. The relative strength of the combatants can be gauged only upon the basis of inadequate and often misleading press reports, and therefore any precise forecast of the specific plans and movements of the belligerents is most hazardous. In addition, the Norwegian battle obviously will not by itself decide the final outcome of the war. The appraisal of the military events in Norway given in the following paragraphs hence is wholly tentative.

ALLIED INVASION

Norway was thrust upon the stage when Allied warships, at the order of First Admiral Lord Winston Churchill, invaded Norway's neutral territorial waters to lay

mines athwart the German iron ore supply route from Narvik.

The German armed forces countered by occupation of Denmark and the key ports of Norway, which some days later was followed by the debarkation of Allied expeditionary forces at several points on the west coast.

The campaign on land has ended with the withdrawal of all Allied forces in South-Central Norway, as ruefully announced by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

STRUCK SWIFTLY

The Norwegian campaign was a victory for Germany's superior land and air forces over Britain's stronger sea fleet. Swift motorized columns of German troops were set ashore by vessels which penetrated the Skagerrak straits despite British naval opposition or were methodically landed by air transport.

They operated with success on Norwegian soil against the British (and some French) forces, as well as those Norwegian forces which joined the Allies. Relentless German aerial activity—the bombing of railways, roads and junctions, of the enemy's bases, headquarters and depots—cleared the way for the Nazi land forces and made the British rout only a matter of time when no Allied aerial forces of any strength appeared, to contest the Germans' control of the sky.

The British maintained control of the sea, though weakened by German air force operations; but their land forces in Norway gained but slight advantage therefrom. The British could bring troops and supplies to the ports which the Germans had not occupied, but they could not protect them from the menace out of the sky, they could not maintain their makeshift landing arrangements safe from air assault. In addition, German planes operating from land bases proved a decisive superiority over British craft from aircraft carriers at sea.

HEAVY LOSSES

The apparent result of the fighting on the sea has been considerable losses to both sides. The Germans admitted losing a battleship, a cruiser and about a dozen destroyers, mainly in the first stages of the Norwegian operations and during the British counterattack on Narvik. The British and their Allies admittedly lost three destroyers off Norway during the past few days as a result of German aerial action. In addition, the Nazis continued to claim, despite British denials, that their bombers had sent a British battleship, a heavy cruiser and a light cruiser to the bottom. The military analysts writing in the American press hold divergent views on the credibility of the German claims.

Another important military question which is receiving clarification from the Norwegian fighting is the "battleship versus airplane" controversy. German warplanes, according to the latest announcements, have sunk British surface ships of all sizes. Though the precise technical capabilities of the two types of craft in battle against

each other cannot be determined fully as yet, this much can be said: The airplane is an indispensable weapon in warfare at sea as well as land. Without it a fleet is as without an essential limb. Planes based on land—on regular airports—have great advantages over sea-based enemy craft operating from aircraft carriers; they are faster, more maneuverable, have longer ranges and less difficulty in taking off and landing in inclement weather.

SEEK U. S. PLANES

The Allies, whose airplane production remains considerably below the German figure, look to the United States for supplies of warplanes. According to a Swedish source quoted in a dispatch to the New York Times yesterday from Stockholm, German plane production is now about 1,200 planes a month, compared to an estimated American production of 1,500.

"When the German air bases in Norway are organized," declared the Times correspondent, "the struggle between air supremacy and sea supremacy is expected to assume a new intensity, and it is generally agreed that the Allies can hope to win out only by maintaining superiority on the sea and checking Germany in the air."

American war industry production is thereby made an essential part of Allied strategy. This is a long step on the road towards American involvement in the European shambles. The increased

importance of air power in modern warfare is undisputed, even by the most vociferous exponents of the primacy of sea power. It is to be expected therefore that the Allies will rely even more strongly in the coming months upon the United States for essential military supplies.

TOOK INITIATIVE

In summary, the British displayed far inferior organization, equipment and general combat preparation than the Germans. The German forces, responding quickly to the threat of the British, took and consistently held the initiative—the key to success in battle.

The poorly equipped, inadequately trained British forces were outnumbered and outfought, and it is no wonder that the withdrawal had to be made.

It should also be noted that Norwegian troops, who fought with little enthusiasm, apparently reflected a hostile sentiment among the people to both the Allies and the Nazis as invaders who cared naught for their country except as a battleground, base of attack and source of supply.

The Anglo-French imperialists can be expected to seek new theaters of war elsewhere to spread the war. The strength of their arms will be tested again. The failure of the Norwegian campaign, one can say with certainty, augurs ill for their plans.

Hathaway Verdict Perils Free Press

Campaign for Funds to Appeal Case Must Be
Concern of All Progressives, Lawyer States
in Interview; Traces People's Struggles

(Continued from Page 1)

large contributions. When the bills for printing and other expenses begin to come in I don't like to think of what will happen to the funds that have already been raised."

Mr. Kuntz, in a brief but scholarly summary, recounted the struggles of the American people from the days of the second President of the United States, John Adams, to safeguard their freedom of speech and press.

"The history of the struggle of the people of this country, particularly for those liberties, has gone through some very critical stages," he said. "But at times it has culminated in great victories."

"Aside from the original struggle for these liberties as we fought for in the American Revolution, we have had periods under the Constitution when such rights were curtailed and the people had to fight to maintain and extend them. The earliest fight took place during the administration of John Adams, our second President, when repression against free expression reached such heights under the reactionary that a sharp battle had to be waged by the democratic people under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson."

"It was a fight for freedom of speech and press and a victory was achieved in it that resulted in a change in our laws making the jury the judges, not only of the facts, but of the law as well in all criminal libel cases."

RISE OF BLUE RIBBON JURY

"Our own history tells us that the reason for making this change was to constitute the jury as a bulwark between the people and the government itself. Bitter experience had shown that the government was able to use a criminal libel action as a means of stifling any opposition."

"In New York State itself, toward the end of the last century, political opposition was also stifled by criminal libel prosecutions and we experienced a general onslaught against freedom of expression. It was in that very period that we had the institution of the blue ribbon jury system in 1896 and, although its evils were not widely recognized then, history has since shown that this is another means by which those in the seat of government can and do limit democratic rights."

"The blue ribbon jury has become known as a convicting jury and the fight for the freedom of the press in the Hathaway case would be one-sided unless it were coupled with a sharp struggle to restore the democratic process of a fair jury trial."

Attacks made on the special panel law by such persons as Governor Herbert Lehman and the Judicial Council were recalled by the Hathaway defense counsel.

"Out of some 400 cases studied by the Judicial Council of the State of New York," he asserted, "in only five were special panels asked by defendants."

"The arbitrary selection of the special jury from the upper income bracket people and the so-called 'upper' class neighborhoods assures a definite conservative point of view."

"The cry of Mr. Herman Stichman that the Dewey office was anxious to secure a fair trial in the Hathaway case is the rankest of sophistry. If he had been sincere he would have left it to Mr. Hathaway to decide whether or not he wanted to be tried by a special jury."

The sweeping danger to labor and progressive newspapers in the verdict was stressed by Mr. Kuntz. "This is not the fight of the Daily Worker and Hathaway alone," he said, "but it must become the fight of all the people who believe in the freedom of the press. This

is especially so in a national political fight of the intensity of the 1940 campaign."

"I can readily recall the 1936 presidential campaign during which the things which were said by the supporters of both major political parties made the Liggett articles appear as pink tea."

"Bearing in mind that the Daily Worker articles of February, 1936, which formed the basis of the prosecution, were an analysis of a political situation, I hate to think how circumscribed the 1940 campaign would become if the newspapers had to take sides with an eye on the Hathaway verdict as a precedent."

"Those are the lessons that must be drawn from this case and that must stimulate this fight into becoming much broader than it now is. It must involve not only the Daily Worker and its supporters, but all people who are jealous of the rights for which we are fighting."

"In my thoughts on this case I think particularly as one who for the past several years has been closely associated with the fight of labor generally to protect its hard-won gains since the early days of our history."

"I have in mind the days of the notorious Palmer raids and prosecutions during and immediately after the last World War when our laws were disregarded when a person like Gene Debs languished in jail for making a speech for peace and freedom."

"Incidentally I notice that this slogan is broadcast widely to advertise the World's Fair."

Though Mr. Kuntz did not mention the Roosevelt administration, he referred pointedly to the present legal actions against the trade unions which have been stated by government agencies.

"With thoughts and examples such as these," he said, "I hate to think of what would happen to the trade union movement and the labor press in a war period such as now exists."

"If all progressive persons who have similar thoughts on these questions were to think of the Hathaway conviction in these terms, I have no doubt that the fight would become as broad as it deserves to be and that the question of finances with which to carry on the fight would be immediately solved."

Dies Refuses Debate With Marcantonio

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 7.—Rep. Martin Dies, at a meeting of the Lambskin Club here last night, refused to accept a challenge to debate Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.).

When Francis Serber, prominent Philadelphian, spoke to Dies on the speakers' platform and asked whether he would accept, Dies replied, "I am not interested."

Mrs. Serber, together with Anna Pennypacker and Josephine Truslow Adams, had written Dies asking him to debate on "Americanism." Dies did not answer the letters. Marcantonio has already accepted.

Dies had written Chairman Howard A. Lukens, of the Lambskin Club, a Masonic organization of workers and freemen, that his speech last night would be devoted to the raids of his agents here on the Communist Party headquarters. This statement of Dies that he would make "disclosures" during his talk received wide publicity in the press.

But last night in his Convention Hall speech before the Lambskin Club, Dies did not say a word about the raids. He refused the request of reporters that he grant interviews.

End of Long Battle—Guild Strikers Win



Wearing victory smiles, Chicago strikers of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) are shown as they cast the vote which ended their record-breaking "white collar" strike against William Randolph Hearst's Chicago Herald-American.

AFL Electrical Union Local Switches to CIO

Membership Votes After
Arbitrary Suspension
And Denial of Rights

Local 1010-B of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, at a membership meeting in Manhattan Plaza Monday night, decided to switch affiliation to the CIO with only two dissenting votes cast. More than 800 members were present.

The union has some 1,200 members in the radio and radio parts field. Julius Bensch, secretary-treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of the CIO, presented the charter to the local, now to be known as Local 410 of the CIO union. James B. Carey, President of the UERMWA, installed the same set of officers that had governed Local 1010-B to serve under the new charter for the remainder of their term.

The decision was taken after a report by Emil Katz, business manager of the local, that he and Secretary Sullivan of the union were suddenly declared suspended by William Beedie, International Representative of IBEW and Edward Beltrac, assistant of International President Dan Tracy. The ostensible reason given was their opposition to perpetual arbitration clauses in contracts negotiated by Beedie and Beltrac.

As a B-chartered local, the union had practically no autonomous rights in the IBEW and was directly under the thumb of

Cloakmakers Call Rally on Unemployment

A demand that the International Ladies Garment Workers Union take measures to relieve the serious plight of the unemployed will be voiced at a meeting of unemployed cloak workers 5 P. M. tomorrow at the Union Episcopal Church, 239 West 48th St.

A printed appeal distributed by the committee demands that the convention of the union on May 27 and the current negotiations for a new cloak agreement should take up the question of making work available for the many jobless in the industry.

Beedie. Frequently the local was forced to sign contracts with firms that were struck by the CIO and on occasions Beedie led back-to-work movements to undermine CIO strikes.

The switch in affiliation by members of 1010-B will for the first time bring unity of labor in the radio and parts field of New York. The members voted for a joint committee with radio Local 1206 of the UERMWA; for legal action to recover the books and property of the local seized by Beedie, and decided to notify all employers that existing contracts will be continued under the CIO charter.

Carey described to the members the difference between the IBEW and UERMWA constitutions, stressing that the latter is democratic, never suspends officers of locals, and provides for annual conventions. The IBEW seldom holds conventions and its B charters make the locals subordinate in every detail to the international office.

Temporary offices of the new local were established at 292 Fulton St.

Fight Ouster From Chicago Federal Houses

Tenants Call Rallies to
Demand More Housing
Projects

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, May 7.—"More Federal Housing Projects" is the slogan around which hundreds of Chicago tenants are rallying as they prepare for a huge mass meeting to be held Thursday night at Bowen Hall, Hull House.

Called as a protest against the Chicago Housing Authority's attempts to oust tenants from the three federal housing units here, the meeting is sponsored by the Committee to Enforce the U. S. Housing Act.

Led by the committee, the tenants have put up a determined fight in the face of intimidation and termination-of-tenancy notices and have prevented the CHA from carrying through its plans to put hundreds of families out of the housing projects on the pretext that the tenants' incomes have increased since the time of their admission.

Behind the attempted wholesale ouster is the hand of the Chicago Real Estate Board, which has been notorious for its efforts to block construction of low-rent housing projects. Raising the cry, "Stop competing for middle-income tenants," the board has been placing pressure upon the CHA to dislodge tenants from the housing units so that more rent-money will trickle into the tills of the real estate men.

Pennsylvania CIO Raps Dies, Opposes War and Refuses to Endorse 3rd Term

(Special to the Daily Worker)

READING, Pa., May 7.—One of the most progressive conventions since the formation of the Pennsylvania State Industrial Union Council has just been concluded here. Meeting on April 30, May 1 and 2, the gathering was generally ignored by the newspapers of both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh while giving front page attention to the speeches of William Green at the A. F. of L.'s State Federation of Labor Convention being held in Pittsburgh at the same time.

Four hundred delegates attended the CIO convention. They represented anthracite and bituminous mining, steel, hosiery, glass, rubber, aluminum, clothing and many other large industries recently organized into the CIO. The main address was delivered by Allen Haywood, director of organization, Haywood made a strong plea for a concerted drive to complete the organization of the unorganized in Pennsylvania. He assailed the reactionary coalition of Republicans and Democrats in Congress who are trying to destroy the Wagner Act and other social and labor legislation, and denounced the Dies Committee for its efforts to discredit the CIO.

ANSWERS RED-BAITING
"Under the excuse of running down Communists," Haywood declared, "Martin Dies has launched a vicious anti-labor drive against the CIO. Sure, we have Communists in our organization. So does the AFL. The Bethlehem Steel Corporation as well as other companies employ them in their mills and as long as the employers employ them in their mills, we will take them into our unions." Haywood further declared that "the Communist Party does not run the CIO, nor will we permit the Socialist Party or Herbert Hoover to run the CIO."

On the question of the 1940 election campaign, Haywood told the delegates that the CIO is following a wise policy in "not putting all its eggs in one basket." The delegates responded to Haywood's speech with applause and enthusiasm.

Others who addressed the convention were Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the UMW, Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, John Brophy and others. Resolutions adopted by the convention included support of the American Youth Act, the Wages and Hours Law, and a strong condemnation of the Smith Committee with a demand for its immediate dissolution.

The convention also adopted a strong anti-war resolution which among other things declared that "labor is powerfully organized and will resist any efforts to drag the United States into war. Labor is emphatically opposed to any and all involvement."

The resolution urged all labor unions to develop a fight against profiteering and high prices and for higher wages. It demanded that the administration give attention to the problem of unemployment and insecurity at home and declared that labor is the mainstay of peace, prosperity and democracy.

A resolution demanding the immediate freedom of Ben Gold and other leaders of the International Fur Workers Union and condemning the anti-union attack by the government under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, was unanimously approved. Approval was also given to the National Health Bill, liberalized old-age pensions based on the principle of the 60 to 60 plan, repeal of the poll tax in southern states, condemnation of the Republican administration of Pennsylvania's Governor James and a demand for adequate and increased relief grants.

REFER 3D TERM
However, the center of interest at the convention was the question of the third term for President Roosevelt. The delegates of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, from the Hosiery Union and from Textiles, inspired by the pro-war leadership of Sidney Hillman and Earl Rieve came to the convention determined to force through a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt for a third term. The resolution was introduced by William Leader of the Hosiery Workers Union. A sharp battle took

West Side to Pick Nominees At Rally Friday

Cacchione to Speak at
Public Session on
Election Program

The Executive Committee of the Communist Party of the Third and Fifth Assembly Districts and the Manhattan Waterfront yesterday jointly announced completion of arrangements for a large neighborhood rally as the opening gun in their 1940 election campaign work on the West Side.

The rally, which will be held at P. S. 11, 214 W. 21st St., Friday, at 8 P. M., will not only nominate the Communist Party candidates for Senate, Congress and Assembly from Manhattan's lower West Side and waterfront, but will also mark the opening of the Communist Party convention of the Third and Fifth Assembly Districts.

Peter V. Cacchione, Secretary of the National Campaign Committee of the Communist Party, will be a featured speaker at the meeting, and, together with the Communist Party candidates, will bring before the people of the West Side the Communist Party's program for peace, security and jobs, as well as for all of the other immediate needs of the people of the community.

DISTRIBUTE INVITATIONS

The committee responsible for the arrangements for the meeting announced that it was confident that the meeting will attract hundreds of people from the community and will equal or surpass the recent successful meeting held in the same school in protest against the execution of Barnes and Richards, martyred fighters for Irish freedom.

Arrangements include provisions for entertainment, featuring a program of popular music by a ten-piece band. Thousands of copies of a call inviting the people of the neighborhood to attend this open nominating meeting are being distributed broadly throughout the West Side and waterfront areas.

Hudson to Speak At Ohio Convention

Communist Candidates to Make Acceptance
Speeches at Public Session in Akron
on Sunday, May 19

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, May 7.—The State Convention Arrangements Committee of the Communist Party of Ohio announced today that Roy B. Hudson, member of the Political Committee and National Industrial Secretary of the Communist Party, will be the main speaker at the mass meeting which will wind up the two-day State Nominating Convention to be held in Akron on May 18 and 19.

Between 400 and 500 delegates are expected to attend this convention which will nominate the Party candidates of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, U. S. Senator and Congressman-at-Large.

The convention will also propose for consideration of the National Convention the Party candidates for President and Vice-President and will select the Ohio delegates to the National Nominating Convention.

It is expected that Arnold Johnson, of Cleveland, known throughout the State for his years of activity in the unemployed movement, and Ben Atkins, Akron Negro leader and chairman of the Communist Party of Summit County, will be the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor respectively.

The convention will close with a public nominating session Sunday at 3 P. M. at Perkins School Auditorium.

In addition to Roy Hudson, other speakers at the mass meeting will be John Williamson, Ohio State Secretary; Andrew Onda, National Committeeman and Secretary of the Party in Cuyahoga County, and Gus Hall of Youngstown. The Party nominees will make their acceptance speeches at this mass meeting.

Banker Admits Coster 'Sold Him' on Ideas

Horace B. Merwin, president of the Bridgeport, Conn. City Trust Co., and the last of the remaining four defendants to take the stand in the McKesson & Robbins Mail Fraud and conspiracy trial, testified yesterday that when the late F. Donald Coster-Musica became president of the huge drug firm, overhead expenses "started coming down like autumn leaves."

As to the \$1,650,000 securities issue which he and other bankers sponsored in 1926 for the purpose of enabling Coster to take over the \$86,000,000 drug empire, Merwin told the federal court jury: "That was based on predictions of future earnings. I had in mind a drastic reorganization at McKesson for the interests of the stockholders; we wanted to cut down extravagance, waste, inefficiency."

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Anti-Lynch Bill 1st Goal of Negro And Labor Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

both the Negro people and labor.

"This artificially fostered antagonism and the resulting deplorable economic and social conditions can be removed only through the extension of complete democracy to the whole American people."

"Organized labor shares with the Negro people the position of least security in the nation. Both groups have suffered under heavy oppression."

"The first condition to the development of democracy is that the basic constitutional rights of these groups be protected."

"The organized wage earners and the Negro people, recognizing that the National Labor Relations Act means to the wage earners generally the same kind of protection as the Wagner-Capper-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill means to the Negro people, affirm their belief in the needs for these legal protections of their civil rights."

PERIODIC CONFERENCES

An important section of the joint agreement dealt with the problem of bringing about "a better understanding and a greater harmony between organized labor and the Negro people."

The Negro Congress agreed as part of this large project to "vigorously promote a better understanding among the Negro people of the position, efforts and objectives of organized labor through the medium of its various educational and publicity facilities."

Organized labor as represented by Lewis and Oliver agreed to "use every available means of promoting among its membership a similar understanding of the aims, objectives and aspirations of the Negro people of America."

In an effort to prevent "any further antagonism" it was mutually agreed that leaders of the two organizations would "confer together

before taking action which might affect either or both groups." It was also agreed that periodic conferences would be held to plan joint action.

Penn. Labor Chiefs Oppose NLRB Changes

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7.—Approximately 100 members of Labor's Non-Partisan League of Pennsylvania today asked their Congressmen in Washington to vote against any amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

The Pennsylvania delegates who were introduced by E. L. Oliver, executive vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League, conferred with their Congressmen all morning at the old House Office Building. They made the trip to Washington especially to oppose proposed changes in the Wagner Act included in the Norton and Smith bills.

Headed by John Phillips, member of the International Typographical Union, president of the Pennsylvania Industrial Union Council and vice-chairman of Pennsylvania Labor's Non-Partisan League, the labor leaders told their representatives in Congress that "any changes will destroy the Wagner Act and create industrial strife, chaotic employer-employee relations and unnecessary conflicts which will bring hardships to whole communities."

Shrapnel Hurt 2 in Paris

PARIS, May 7.—Two persons were injured by shrapnel from an anti-aircraft shell which was fired at two German planes flying over the Paris region last night. Landing in a suburban home, the shell exploded and injured Jean Bouchart, 43, and his son, Jacques, 16.

City Prepares Ambulance Strikebreaking

Reports emanated from the Department of Hospitals yesterday that the city was drawing up plans to attempt to break an impending strike of ambulance drivers from private hospitals.

The drivers are members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 643 of the A. F. of L.

A statement issued by the union declared:

"Everybody agrees we are entitled to at least the semblance of a living wage," they said. "But our men are still working 84 hours a week and receive as little as \$40 a month and no sick leave, no pension benefits and, with only the rarest exceptions, no vacations."

"There is not the slightest justification for paying an ambulance driver for a private hospital \$720 a year for 84 hours' work a week, while men doing identical jobs for the municipal hospitals get \$2,280 a year and work only the normal eight-hour day."

"The fault is not ours. For the most part it isn't the private hospitals' fault, either. The trouble is that the city, which has the power to correct this shameful situation, fails to bestir itself."

"More than a year and a half ago the Mayor assigned Investigation Commissioner William B. Herlands to look into labor's contentions. Mr. Herlands passed the task on to his assistants. That's all that ever happened."

Asked about projected strike, Mayor LaGuardia said the city had no jurisdiction over private hospitals but agreed the private drivers should be paid the same as drivers for the city.

At the Department of Hospitals, however, a 15-point anti-strike program was being drawn up which included:

1. Consolidation of city and private services.
2. Recruiting of volunteer drivers from among taxi men.
3. Drafting into service employees of the Department of Sanitation.
4. Placing the city drivers on a 12-hour basis.

At Organizing Rally



Pacific Coast CIO leader Harry Bridges addresses a rally to further organization of the rubber and automotive industries at Huntington Park, California.

Women to Ask How to Raise Kids on Relief

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Delegates to the National Women's Conference on Unemployment which will convene here on May 12, Mother's Day, will tell the story of how more than 11,000,000 families try to raise children on a relief budget.

Coming from families of relief and WPA workers, the delegates who describe themselves as "Daughters of the American Depression" will represent a cross-section of the nation's families directly affected by mass unemployment.

The WPA appropriation bill is

expected to come to the floor early next week while the Women's conference here is still in session.

Women delegates will constitute themselves a mass lobby to urge Congress to rescind a \$5 to \$9 per month wage cut made to women WPA workers last year, to stop large-scale WPA lay-offs and to appropriate sufficient WPA funds to permit an adequate number of jobs for unemployed women.

Delegates will tell their stories in open hearings before a women's jury which will include Mrs. Roosevelt and other notables. They will also confer with the President and with Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA commissioner.

On Tuesday night there will be a dinner at which Mrs. Roosevelt and prominent Washingtonians will partake of a five-cent relief dinner while the delegates will enjoy an adequate meal.

Hotel Workers In Lift Union Seek Autonomy

(Continued from Page 1)

their rights to a voice and vote in the conduct of the local.

They also voted full power to the New York Hotel Trades Council to take all steps necessary to protect them in their rights and endorsed a number of other actions including:

That dues which until now had been going to Local 32-A be placed in escrow of the New York Hotel Trades Council.

That the workers elect officials and an executive board to administer the affairs of the organization under the guidance of the council.

Indications were that these front service hotel workers will seek to obtain a charter from the Building Service Employees International Union, completely independent of Local 32-A.

Both meetings were addressed by Jay Rubin, president, and John J. Sullivan, secretary of the council, while many of the workers took part in the free discussion that preceded action on the various motions.

It is estimated that there are about 3,000 front service workers under the jurisdiction of Local 32-A in hotels having contracts with the New York Hotel Trades Council.

The resolution adopted declares that "we will assist the New York Hotel Trades Council in whatever action it takes so that it can defeat the efforts of any employer who will attempt to utilize the present situation in the Building Service Employees International Union for the purpose either of breaking down their working standards or of attempting to force upon us an undesirable leadership, incompetent to manage the affairs of our union, and we will wholeheartedly support the New York Hotel Trades Council in its fight on our behalf."

Lansbury Dies

LONDON, May 7 (UP).—George Lansbury, veteran labor member of parliament, died tonight at the age of 81.

City Council Votes Probe of Kern In Civil Service

(Continued from Page 1)

climatic investigation, but asked that the probe be carried on nevertheless by the State Civil Service Commission.

Laidler's plan to do the investigating in another way and by other agencies was defeated by a vote of 16 to 5.

The final vote on the Smith resolution was overwhelmingly in favor, with Earle, Laidler, Ninfo and Baldwin voting against and Straus recording himself as not voting.

The committee which will conduct the investigation will include Al Smith, Jr., Independent Democrat, chairman; James A. Burke, Charles E. McCarthy and Luis Cohen, regular Democrats, and John M. Christensen, Republican.

It was reported by sponsors of the investigation that Senator John J. McNaboe, sponsor of many anti-labor probes, is being asked to act as counsel for the Smith committee. The flag rate resolution, introduced by Councilman Frederick Schiek, was adopted unanimously by a voice vote of the Council.

Inspired and sponsored by the Hearst newspapers, the resolution asserted there was insufficient "formal recognition" of the flag in the courts. It requested that judges institute a formal procedure at the opening of court sessions during which all will rise, face the flag while a set laudatory speech is made by His Honor concerning the virtues of the Stars and Stripes.

Councilman Baldwin suggested the flag resolution be sent to committee so an investigation could be conducted on charges of lack of recognition of the flag. But a vote was taken when Councilman Charles E. Keegan, asked that the matter be given immediate consideration because Councilman Schiek "holds the Congressional Medal of Honor."

The Council adopted the Baldwin-Earle civil service bill by unanimous

vote after hearing a message from the Mayor. The measure bars city employees receiving \$1,800 a year or less from receiving mandatory increment wage increases based on the date of entering the service.

Under the bill, increments will be paid only as of January and July. According to this bill, an amended version, the maximum time workers will lose increments will be five months. Under the original plan of the Mayor, the maximum plan would have been 11 months. As the law originally stood, employees got their increases on the date of their appointment.

Under the new plan, the Mayor will be able to cut more than \$200,000 from the budget at the expense of low-paid employees.

Two Detectives Shot in Dublin

DUBLIN, May 7 (UP).—Two detectives beat off an attempt by two unidentified men armed with sub-machine guns to rob a British diplomatic bag in a spectacular street fight today.

Detectives John McSweeney and John Shanahan were taking the bag in a motorcycle sidecar from a post office to the office of Sir John Maffey, British representative of Eire.

Approaching Holles St., in the center of the city, they were met by the fire of the sub-machine guns. Both were severely wounded but they returned the fire with their revolvers and McSweeney managed to drive off with the bag. Shanahan was so gravely wounded that his recovery was doubtful.

Hangs Self Here

Dr. Erich Eisner, 56, believed by police to have been a prominent physician before his recent departure from Germany, hanged himself yesterday in his apartment at 730 West 180th St. He lived alone.

Gurley Flynn Charges Accusers With Scuttling Civil Rights Program

(Continued from Page 1)

This charge is based on the claim that I am not entitled to retain directorship on the Board of the American Civil Liberties Union because I am a member of the Communist Party of the U. S. A., under a resolution passed by the National Committee and Board of Directors on February 1, 1940. (Copy of resolution to be made part of the record.)

I challenge the validity of this entire procedure, but I answer the charge by stating categorically that I am a member of the Communist Party and no proof is necessary on this point. I move a dismissal of the charge on the ground that I am fully entitled to retain my directorship, that I cannot and should not be expelled because of membership in the Communist Party, that this proceeding is neither appropriate nor fair, since the resolution under which it is brought is contrary to the principles and purposes of the A. C. L. U. and violates its traditional policies as is clearly set forth in the resignation of Dr. Harry F. Ward, which I request be here made a part of my defense.

CITES WIDE SUPPORT

A resolution of "inappropriateness" is neither legal nor binding. In his reply to Messrs. Parsons, Meiklejohn and West, when they asked for reconsideration and reversal of this resolution as "false to the principles of the Union" and insisted upon a return to the traditional procedure of the Union, Dr. Holmes stated that "as long as it remains a declaration of propriety, one need not be too critical of the precise language used."

The requests of these three members of our National Committee, as well as Prof. Lovett, Mrs. Gartz and others; of numerous active local committees; of individual members, of friends and sympathizers, for a reconsideration have thus far been ignored by this Board. I insist therefore, that all letters, resolutions, protests of members of the National Committee, members of the Board of Directors, active members and contributors to the A. C. L. U. be made an open part of this trial record. They demonstrate that this resolution does not meet with their unqualified approval; that it is a reversal and complete change of policy; that it is the subject of severe criticism, and is not considered constitutional or binding by our members. (All letters, telegrams, etc. received in office re Resolution, Dr. Ward's resignation, charges against Miss Flynn are to be considered part of record.)

I request further that there be included in this trial record certain publications of the A. C. L. U. to demonstrate such a change of policy; (1) "The A. C. L. U. Inc." of September, 1938, from which I quote: "The National Committee and Board of Directors represent every shade of economic

and political opinion" and which listed as on our governing committee one Communist and three members "who express political or economic preference for the C. P." and the leaflet "Why We Defend Free Speech for Nazis, Fascists and Communists," April, 1939, which declares, "The Union does not engage in political controversy. It takes no position on any political or economic issue or system. . . . It is wholly unconcerned with movements abroad or with foreign governments." These two published statements show clearly that the resolution conflicts with the basic positions of the Union, and is not as Mr. Baldwin has repeatedly stated "a slight extension of policy." I request the inclusion of the two issues of the leaflet, "Civil Liberties Chief Issues" of June 1939 in which no censorship over the views of its members, and of January, 1940, which is modified by the inclusion of the word "precise," which indicates change in policy. Because of the foregoing and many other reasons, I move the dismissal of the charge against me and demand a reconsideration of the Resolution, in deference to the widespread demand of our members.

STATES TRIAL ISSUES

In the event that the Board of Directors deny this motion, I wish to state that I am here dealing only with the charges made by Mrs. Bromley. The additional "contempt of court" charges, (1) by Mr. Rice "that Miss Flynn's article in the New Masses of March 19, 1940 disqualifies her from continued membership on the Board of the A. C. L. U." and (2) by Mr. Rils, "based on Miss Flynn's article in the Daily Worker of March 17, 1940" grow out of the original charge. They include sufficient separate issues that I demand a separate trial for each if they are pressed.

If I am judged adversely on the first charge and expelled from the board, I am automatically disqualified, and further trials are unnecessary. The articles in question were written in defense of myself on the first charge and even in a "capitalist court" one's defense is not immediately incorporated in the indictment, as is attempted here. It will be a nice point for the A. C. L. U. to decide to what extent these two latest charges invade my rights of free speech and free press and are a censorship of my right to defend myself publicly against public charges.

The filing of the two charges as well as a further peremptory demand on March 20th, for my resignation by the chairman, Dr. Holmes, as "the only logical, reasonable and decent action possible in the light of your two articles in the Daily Worker and the New Masses," which resignation was to be in his hands by March 25th, the date originally set for this trial, I insist that this board has demonstrated its in-

capacity to serve as an impartial jury to hear any charges against me. Mrs. Bromley, Mr. Rice, Mr. Rils and Dr. Holmes cannot surely qualify since they have assumed the roles of complainants. It is inappropriate for those who voted for the resolution to act as my jury. Dr. Holmes is doubly disqualified by his statement that I am "a symbol of difficulties" and that my resignation "requested and refused would go far to resolve them."

PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES

It is fortunate that even the "capitalist courts" do not throw one in jail as "a symbol of difficulties" during strikes or war periods! It is a neat suggestion, smacking of totalitarianism, I submit, which would be very helpful to Ford, Girdler and Co. I would ask to include here, as part of the trial record, the names of all persons who voted for the motion demanding my resignation and accepted these various charges against me, now trying what is in effect their own case against me. I challenge their impartiality, and demand a trial procedure which will guarantee me a fair trial and a just decision from impartial judges. I demand the kind of trial the A. C. L. U. has insisted upon for the persons it defends.

Lastly, I protest against all attempts at "star chamber" proceedings. I see no good reason why due publicity as to time and place, and the presence of any members of our organization should not have been welcome. I request rulings now on this procedure and that a trial board be selected; that a stenographic record be kept of our proceedings; and that a decision be recorded officially on each point thus far raised; and I record my intention to appeal from any adverse decisions to whatever legal agencies of our organization and elsewhere I deem appropriate, so that I may protect my rights as a charter member of the A. C. L. U. and a member of the Board of Directors elected in 1939 to a three-year term and known then to all concerned to be a member of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

REPORTED C.P. MEMBERSHIP

Relative to my membership in the Communist Party, I desire to place on record the facts that I joined the Communist Party in February, 1937, and so stated at the next meeting of the Board of Directors of the A. C. L. U., not as obligatory but as a matter of courtesy. No objection was made then. I was assured by the chairman it made no difference, in which the board concurred. In proof of this, I was reelected unanimously in 1939 to a three-year term as a member of the Board of Directors. Mr. Baldwin wrote (April 3, 1940, to Mr. Glat, attorney, Newark, N. J.): "We have never elected or appointed

a Communist to any committee in the Civil Liberties Union, but we have tolerated members otherwise elected who became converted."

In a letter to Mr. Nicholson, South Haven, Mich., March 25th, Mr. Baldwin states "We never originally elected nor appointed any Communist Party member to our guiding committees." I submit that these are false statements sent out from our office, in that the records of our Union show, (1) the reelection of Wm. Z. Foster, after his known membership in 1921 in the Communist Party; (2) the election of Anna Rochester, known to be a Communist Party member and (3) my reelection, as above stated. I was never informed that I was merely "tolerated" as a member; that there was an "unwritten policy of 20 year past," as Mr. Baldwin now states to justify the resolution in a letter to Miss Florence Luscomb of Boston, on Feb. 13th.

He further states, "We have tolerated conversions among those already elected." I challenge this implication of dual membership in the A. C. L. U. of full fledged Directors and "tolerated" ones, as having no basis in any action of the A. C. L. U. It is merely Mr. Baldwin's attempt by specious argument to justify an untenable position. It is on a par with the equally false statements of Dr. Holmes and Miss Luscomb on Feb. 15, "If you know what we have been through in recent months, how our work has been delayed, made of non-effect, sabotaged, by members of our Board who have no belief in civil liberties except from the standpoint of their own particular interests, you would sympathize with and support the action we have taken."

I defy Dr. Holmes or any member of this Board to prove sabotage, non-cooperation, or delay caused by me in any meeting of the A. C. L. U. I defy them to prove any change in my position on civil liberties or my conduct in defense of them for the past three years, since I am a member of the Communist Party. The threatened wreckage of the A. C. L. U. and its demoralization which Dr. Holmes fears, are caused by this anti-civil liberties resolution, which he defends. I am opposed to this resolution, I voted against it and will work unceasingly for its repeal as long as I am a member of the A. C. L. U.

DEFENDS ACLU PRINCIPLES

I refuse to resign because I do not accept such a "declaration of propriety" as legal or proper. I object to a "loyalty oath" to the penalizing opinion; to the injection of issues and attitudes on foreign governments and policies; to the abandonment of the honored traditional position of the A. C. L. U. and to the substitution of political orthodoxy for the political heterodoxy which

distinguished our Board. The demand for my resignation is an attempt to force a minority to conform to the political view of the majority or get out. I refuse to resign because I will not be a party to saving the face of this anti-civil liberties majority nor to whitewashing their red-baiting.

I am appealing to the real A. C. L. U. elements against such a demand. If this trial occurred elsewhere it would be a case for the A. C. L. U. to defend! I am fighting for civil liberties in the A. C. L. U. This charge violates every principle we fought for in the past. Unless the A. C. L. U. returns to its original position, its future record is likely to disgrace its past. I have a moral duty, as a charter member of the A. C. L. U. to fight against this danger and to maintain my status.

A further argument for my expulsion is the accusation that I do not believe in civil liberties in a vacuum of pristine purity, but as a means to an end. This enters the realm of metaphysics. The hypothesis of what might happen to abstract civil liberties during a period of social and economic transition from a class society to a Socialist society, is certainly not a practical problem to split hairs over in the U. S. in the year 1940. It would be just as logical to object to Mr. Baldwin's remaining on the Board as an avowed Anarchist, because under the complete abolition of state and government which Anarchism implies, there surely would be no Constitution nor Bill of Rights! It would be equally logical for me to object to any upholder of capitalism remaining on the Board on the assumption that real civil liberties are impossible of realization under such a society, a reasonably demonstrable proposition from the 20 years' records of the A. C. L. U.

CITES SUPPORT TO FORD

Dr. Holmes' "holy crusade" attitude is far more objectionable when it lends him to attack the National Labor Relations Board in its administration of an Act which protects labor's civil rights and rights to collective bargaining, and to defend Henry Ford's "right" to intimidate his employees under the guise of free speech, than any purely hypothetical future attitude could possibly be. Mr. Morris Ernst's playing with the Dies Committee is harmful to the prestige of the A. C. L. U. Issues involving immediate struggle in defense of the Bill of Rights are our main concern, not abstractions. Strangely enough those who are most pure in their own estimation on the abstractions are the very ones who compromise most readily on the practical issues, especially where labor is concerned.

The inclusion in the resolution of "totalitarian dictatorship in any country" and the subsequent specification of the Soviet Union

as such, is firstly a violation of our traditional policy to concern ourselves only with American affairs and secondly is a misstatement of fact. I consider this resolution an insult to myself and to all other members of the Communist Party who are today members of the A. C. L. U. I object to being placed in the same category with Fascists and Nazis; and the C. P. with the Bund, K. K. K., etc. I object to the U. S. S. R. being listed as "totalitarian." I offer in evidence a copy of the "Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" and herewith present each member of the Board of Directors with a copy, as it is evident many have never read the Soviet Constitution.

DEFENDS U.S.S.R.

The U. S. S. R. is not a totalitarian dictatorship. It is a Socialist state of workers and peasants. "All power belongs to the working people of town and country, as represented by the Soviets of Working People's Deputies." The Socialist system of economy and collective ownership of the means of life, prevails. Capitalism, private profit and exploitation, are abolished. The U. S. S. R. is a federal state based on a voluntary association of eleven Soviet Socialist Republics; with the rights of each a common citizenship established. The structure, basis of election, term of office, powers and duties of the Supreme Soviet and its two Chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of the Nationalities, are clearly defined.

The executive and administrative organs of state authority, the Council of People's Commissars, are appointed by the Supreme Soviet. Here the extension of a people's government to industry, to the conduct of the processes of production and distribution is an extension of democratic processes to the vital needs and rights of a people.

"The Electoral system is based on universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot." All citizens over 18, regardless of sex, race, nationality, religion, education and residential qualifications, social origin, property status or past activities, have the right to vote in the election of deputies and to be elected, with the exception of insane persons and persons who have been convicted by a court of law and whose sentences include deprivation of electoral rights. If such a truly democratic method of elections operated in the United States, Martin Dies and others of his sort would not be elected to Congress in the South. If an equally democratic method prevailed in the A. C. L. U. I am certain I would be elected to our Board and that my accusers might not be!

To identify a new socialist order, where the "dictatorship" is

of the majority against only such groups as might attempt restoration of the capitalist minority control, with Fascism and Nazism which are the last putrid stages of capitalism, rotten ripe for the garbage can of history, is to declare that democracy is incompatible with Socialism. We who are members of the Communist Party repudiate the exclusive identification of democracy with capitalism.

REAL BASIS FOR DEMOCRACY

We declare that democracy can be widened, take on new aspects, become truly a rule of the people, only when it is extended to the economic life of the people, as in the Soviet Union. As far as women are concerned, the USSR is a trail blazer for equal rights and equal opportunities. Women are elected to the Supreme Soviet in far larger proportions than women have been elected to Congress here in the U. S. A. after twenty years of women's suffrage. The attitude of Fascism and Nazism toward women is exactly contrary, driving them out of public life and forcing them into an inferior and subject position. The rights and protection of racial and religious minorities from persecution, is the touchstone of the U. S. S. R.'s democracy as compared to Germany and Italy. The U. S. S. R. guarantees and the majority of her vast population enjoy a larger degree of civil liberties than are enjoyed by the population of the British Empire, notably India, South Africa and Ireland, yet the resolution is silent on England and France in her colonial oppression and wartime destruction of all civil liberties.

The people of the Soviet Union enjoy more democracy than the people of the Southern States, especially Negroes and poor whites. One would expect the A. C. L. U. to fairly make these fundamental distinctions between a rising Socialist system and a falling decadent capitalist system, here and abroad.

CHARGE BORN IN WAR PANIC

I call upon the Board of Directors to reconsider this hysterical resolution, born of panic over the European war and to rescind it as inappropriate, inaccurate, and unconstitutional. I call upon the A. C. L. U. to stand four square on its time honored position of defense of the Bill of Rights and the American Constitution. I submit that membership in the C. P. of the U. S. A. is not incompatible with such a position, and offer here in evidence the Constitution and Rules and By-Laws of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

I gladly provide each Director with a copy, positive that the majority of them have never read this either.

Communists have been among the most loyal and devoted defenders of civil liberties in Ameri-

ca, as were our predecessors the left wing groups of the old Socialist Party and the I. W. W. The records of the A. C. L. U. abound with our names, as those who were arrested, beaten, jailed, tried, and served sentences for free speech, free press and free assembly.

Is there any member of this Board whose record as a consistent militant fighter for these rights can outweigh the records of Wm. Z. Foster and myself, since the free speech fight in Spokane, Wash. in 1910, which was not our first arrests? Has any one on this Board a better record against wartime invasion of civil liberties and their defense for 20 years than Earl Browder? How often has Miss Bromley, Mr. Rils, or Mr. Rice been in jail for free speech?

Is this Board to retain its original character, where all the groups engaged in struggle were represented from Christian Pacifist to I. W. W. and Irish Republican, or is it to be "above the battle," detached observers, subsiding to abstract civil liberties graciously willing to defend the bold bad reds, but not to associate with them?

KEEP OPPRESSED OUT

If none of the groups we defend should be represented on this Board, as is Mr. Baldwin's latest proposal to me, then no union representative, no Socialist, no Negro, no Jew, no Catholic, no professor, no writer, no preacher, no woman, should be on this Board. Even lawyers, who represent us, are not impartial and should be excluded. Professional "civil liberties" without occupation, organizational or political affiliations, or definite personal views on any other subject, will be hard to find. Even Mr. Baldwin doesn't qualify! An inhabitant of another planet might!

In conclusion, to again make the record clear, I refuse to subscribe to the offending Resolution; I refuse to resign my Directorship in the American Civil Liberties Union. I deem it appropriate to be both a Director of the A. C. L. U. and a member of the C. P. of the U. S. A. I will do all in my power to expunge the offending resolution from our records, and to make the A. C. L. U. a truly democratic organization so that such disgraceful compromise and red-baiting can never again occur. I refuse to waive my full and complete rights as a Director; to exercise my rights of free speech and free press when I have criticisms to make of a public policy of this Board, now or in the future.

I move the dismissal of the various charges against me and urge immediate action on Bishop Parson's motion to the offending and offensive Resolution, which caused them to be made.

In the event that adverse decision is rendered, I give notice of appeal to the National Committee and to the membership of the A. C. L. U.

Finns Cheer Browder's Address on Meaning of Soviet-Finnish Peace



FINNS HERE ACCLAIM BROWDER AT MASS MEETING: Photos show part of audience and a candid camera close-up as Finnish people heard Earl Browder

(center right, conversing with Carl Paivo, who presided at meeting) speak at Finnish Hall, 15 W. 126th St., Monday night on the "International Significance of the Finnish-

Soviet peace." Every hall at the meeting place was wired for sound so that overflow crowd could hear the Communist leader speak.

—Daily Worker Photos

Teamsters Form 'Vets' 'Keep Out of War' Post

'We Won't Fight Over There,' Say the Men Who Went Once; Issue Peace Slogans to Paste on All Truck Windshields

Initial steps in the organization of a Teamsters' Post of Veterans of the last World War have been made by Fred Dorrie, Chairman, "Teamsters' Keep the U. S. Out of War Committee and former lieutenant in the U. S. Army in the last war.

In a spirited appeal to truck drivers to organize to keep the United States out of war, Mr. Dorrie said: "First, we sold 'third best' then 'second best' and now our very best fighting planes to the Allies. All this means just one thing: our boys will soon be flying those planes OVER THERE unless we build a strong anti-war sentiment OVER HERE. The younger men do the fighting—and they must fight for peace. They must tell the older men who can't and won't fight: NO WAR."

"Teamsters in particular, in the vast majority are of the exact age for cannon fodder. They will be among the first to be called because of their ability to drive trucks, and in general help an Expeditionary Force."

"We, who are in the greatest danger of giving our lives, must cry out good and loud:

'WE WILL FIGHT BUT NOT OVER THERE!'

The "Teamsters' Keep U. S. Out of War Committee" has issued stickers which show a truck with a driver at the wheel. On the body of the truck there is a cloth sign which says in large letters **KEEP THE U. S. OUT OF WAR.** In the background there is a signpost with a marker showing the way to **PEACE.** These stickers come in two colors, red and blue and are so gummed that they can be pasted on windshields.

SHEFFIELD-BORDEN SPEED-UP AND LAYOFFS

Sheffield Farms Company stopped servicing eight milk routes a few

days ago. Behind this, there is a story of mass speed-up and mass layoffs that has not reached the end yet.

Upon investigation, it was found that in the past few weeks, this company has been shutting down business in numerous parts of New York City. No sooner does this take place, when Borden's Milk Co. sends in its agents to get the business.

However, both companies have consistently refused to put the same number of drivers back on the routes. Where ten routes are withdrawn, thus putting 11 or 12 men out of work, the succeeding company forced one or two men to service all the new business.

Milk drivers of Sheffield's and Borden's are very much concerned by the apparent effort of the milk trust to smash the union by mass layoffs and inhuman speed-up. While company-wide job seniority prevails, the thousands of drivers do not know who is the next to go. As far as could be learned, the Milk Drivers' Local 584 (units 2 and 3 which consist of Borden's and Sheffield's drivers respectively) has taken no position on this serious situation facing the organization.

CORRECTION

The Daily Worker regrets a typographical error which appeared in the May 1 issue. The teamsters' local that unanimously passed a resolution to keep America out of war was Local 802, Bakery Drivers' Local, not Local 828 as stated.

Pick Experts to Comment at Music Festival

Noted Musicians Will Speak at Fair for Spanish Kids

Miss Dorothy Parker announced today that the commentators for the American Music Festival to be given Wednesday evening at Mecca Temple for the benefit of her Spanish Children's Relief Fund will be Mr. Horace Grenell, member of the music faculty at Sarah Lawrence College, and Mr. Paul Bowles, who has written the music for many Broadway productions, including "My Heart Is in the Highlands," "Horse Eats Hat," "Faust," and the latest Saroyan play, "Loves Old Sweet Song."

Miss Parker added that a special feature of the folk section to be presented will be the stirring song of protest against lynching, "Strange Fruit," made famous by Billy Holliday, Laura Duncan, and other soloists, which will be sung for the first time in chorus by the noted Golden Gate Quartet.

Other features, she said, will include the "Oakie" ballad singer, Woody, in a series of "Grapes of Wrath" songs based on John Steinbeck's novel which he recently recorded for the Victor Company; Leadbelly, who will accompany himself on the twelve-string guitar; in work songs of the South; Phil Loeb, who will sing "G-Man," a new work by Harold Rome; and Mordcael Baumann, tenor, who will be the soloist with the American People's Chorus, which will sing a section of Earl Robinson's latest opus, "We, the People."

Finns Overflow Hall to Hear Browder on Soviet Peace Pact

Stand in Rousing Ovation; Those Who Came With Doubts Left Convinced; Speech to Be Printed

By George Morris

Anyone who still has some doubts on how the Finnish-American people feel about Soviet-Finnish relations should have been at Finnish Workers Hall at the mass meeting with Earl Browder as speaker on Monday night.

The main auditorium and balcony was filled beyond capacity, the audience overflowing into the hallway. Every inch of standing space was taken, people sat where

they could squatted on the floor. On the roof-garden of the building about 200 more were packed in and they listened to the speech over a loudspeaker. Down on the first floor, in the cafeteria, there was another audience and another loud speaker.

In all there were over 1,000—almost all Finns—and their attention was keyed to Browder's words for over two hours, half of that time being taken up with answers to their questions.

"People have been down here whom we haven't seen at our meetings for eight years or more," said one of the women on the arrangement committee of the Finnish Workers Club. It was as large a meeting as the Finnish community in New York musters on any occasion, she said.

Browder spoke on the "Historical Significance of the Soviet-Finnish Peace."

Browder's entry was the signal for a rousing standing ovation. But it would be a mistake to judge all those who were present as sympathetic to Browder's position from the very start. Members of the committee recognized adherents of the Social Democratic movement among the

Finns, and others who do not usually come to meetings of the Finnish Workers Club. It became apparent during the question period that some had come with doubts in their mind.

Browder, in a patient, painstaking effort, appeared to direct his remarks principally to that latter element. He delivered a brilliant, rounded-out analysis of the Finnish-Soviet relations from the Russian Revolution in 1917 to date.

Undoubtedly it was the most complete treatment of the subject that has yet been made before any American audience.

The speech, Browder said, will be printed in pamphlet form soon. The pamphlet will surely crown the literature on Finland that has been published in recent months.

REFERENCES TO DOCUMENTS

For one thing Browder's speech debunked some of the principal falsehoods in relation to the Finnish-Soviet fighting and the conclusion of peace. He did this largely by liberal reference to the writings of the "now-it-can-be-told" school of correspondents.

In the present world situation, Browder said, "It is especially after events have registered their course that we begin to get some of the truth about these events. This was true especially with regard to the events in Finland."

Browder quoted much from documents by Lenin and Stalin written in 1917 during the provisional Kerensky regime. The Bolsheviks at that time pressed for complete self-determination for Finland as against the viewpoint of the czarist generals, the Allied War Council and the Social Democrats who would go no further than to promise a limited cultural autonomy.

Browder proved that Finland won its independence at the hands of the Bolsheviks.

Quoting from documentary records that had been collected thus in the United States foreign relations archives, Browder showed how from the very start of the independent Finnish regime, its bourgeoisie that seized power became a tool of the imperialist nations. They permitted the country to be fortified for an attack upon the Soviet Union and invested many millions of dollars for that purpose.

Step by step, through docu-

ments and quotations from imperialist spokesmen, Browder carried his audience along that entire chain of events for the past 23 years. He told how the Allies had been carefully laying plans for a war of an armed Germany against the USSR, the part the Finnish fortifications were to play in this, and how the whole plot was foiled and smashed with the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

Browder pointed to the Baltic countries and how they escaped war, thanks to a mutual-assistance pact with the Soviet Union. Finland too could have enjoyed a similar benefit, he showed.

One of the points that hit home particularly in that audience is the perspective for Finland which Browder indicated. He said that now that Finland has been broken away from its London masters, its people will become more aggressive in the fight against their own bourgeoisie and open the way towards a genuine people's government. That would be the key to real independence and a relation with the Soviet Union that would enable the Finnish people to prosper.

SCORES OF QUESTIONS

Questions put to Browder—and there were several scores—indicated that what bothers most Finns is not the much publicized nonsense about "red imperialism," but rather how soon the results of the Finnish peace will register in an overthrow of Mannerheim and his clique.

After all, the people who made up that audience were Finns. They have relatives and friends in Finland and they hear from them. They are really interested in Finland's welfare. And they know that Finland will really be free only when it shakes itself loose from that gang that receives orders from the London head office.

For over an hour Browder answered questions. He aimed to clear up every possible doubt, and the general opinion was that he hit home even with the few Social-Democratic followers present. Browder's speech and pamphlet will contribute immensely to a clear view on the policies with respect to Finland.

Pravda Raps Finn Rulers' Sabotage In Ceded Areas

Exposes Widespread Wreckage of Plants and Machinery by Storm Troopers in Open Violation of Peace Treaty Terms

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

MOSCOW, May 7.—Pravda today sharply criticized the deliberate destruction and disablement of a number of factories in the territory ceded by Finland to the USSR after the recent peace treaty. The Soviet Communist Party organ charged Finnish authorities with "flagrant" and "insolent" violations of the terms of the peace treaty providing for preservation intact of all institutions in ceded territory.

"Big constructive operations are in full swing in the territory that Finland ceded to the USSR," said Pravda. "Houses, streets, towns and villages are being repaired; hundreds of thousands of persons are engaged in restoring the factories."

MACHINES WRECKED
"Despite the conditions of the peace treaty, the Finns spent no little effort to destroy factories and plants now in Soviet territory. Before handing over the factories, the Finnish authorities tried in every way to put them out of commission."

"In this respect, the Kexholm cellulose plant gives a most striking picture. Many machines were smashed with hammers. The wreckers did their work with rare violence, obviously with the intention of completely disabling the plant."

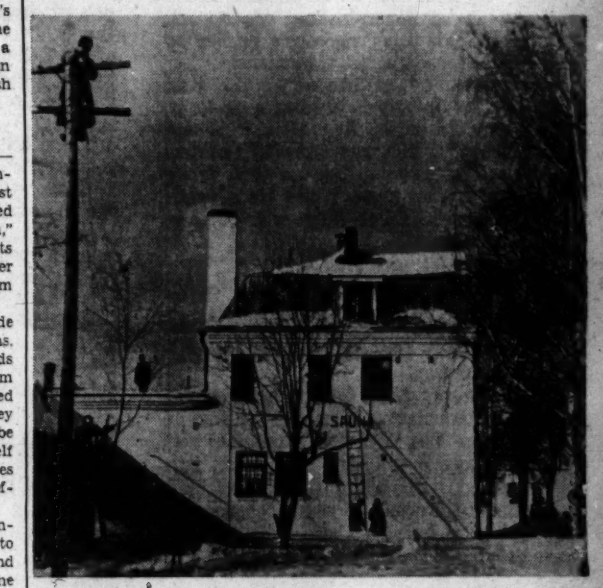
"The very nature of the destruction graphically shows that it was done intentionally in the last days just before the withdrawal of Finland after the conclusion of the peace treaty."

"The plan of the wreckers was simple, that it would perhaps be possible to blame all on air bombings and artillery fire. But this calculation was easily seen through—there were no military operations near Kexholm during the war."

DYNAMITE FOUND
"A characteristic detail which completely gave away the organizers of the wrecking was that the roof and upper floors of one of the department of the plant were not damaged in the slightest, though the lower floor was subjected to considerable destruction. This means that the department was put out of commission by an explosion from within and from below. (Pravda printed three photographs of the plant showing the nature of the destruction.)"

"Commanding officers of the Red Army units which occupied Kexholm after the conclusion of peace discovered dynamite placed by the

"This destruction was undoubtedly done at the last moment, that is, after the conclusion of the peace treaty. The works was dismantled of its equipment in such a way as not to leave glaring traces of the damage but at the same time actually to disable it."



Red Army men of a unit of the communications division of the Soviet Red Army string telegraph wires along a street in Kexholm, a town in the Lake Ladoga district which was returned to Finland under provisions of a protocol to the March 13 Soviet-Finnish treaty of peace. Public buildings, moorings and waterworks were also repaired by the U. S. S. R.

Hathaway to Speak at New Masses Symposium

"My conviction of criminal libel is a warning signal of America's drift toward war," said Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, yesterday.

"My conviction, which is really a conviction of the Daily Worker and its fight for peace by the blue ribbon neighbors of Dewey, is, I repeat, a serious portent. The seriousness of the case is determined by the situation in which the conviction occurred. If this same case had come to trial one year ago or two years ago, an acquittal would have been the inevitable verdict."

"A conviction comes now only because of the war situation and the plans of the administration to involve us on the side of the Allies on the one hand and the complete abandonment of the program of social reform by Roosevelt on the other."

The veteran labor journalist and

working class leader, will take a leading part in the New Masses symposium on "Can America Stay Out of This War?" Wednesday evening, May 15, at Mecca Temple.

"This symposium," he said, "is important because it provides an opportunity for the discussion of those fundamental policies that will either bring us in or keep us out of the present conflict."

Other speakers in the symposium are Quincy Howe, radio commentator for Station WQXR, and George Soule, editor of the New Republic. A panel discussion, with leading journalists participating, will round out a complete presentation on this burning question of the hour.

Tickets can be obtained at the New Masses, 461 Fourth Ave., the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St., the IWO Bookshop, 80 Fifth Ave.

NEGRO PEOPLE ALERT TO ROOSEVELT WAR AIMS

SEE HUNGER, LYNCHING GROW UNDER PROGRAM OF AID TO ALLIES

By L. Shepard

In discussing the war situation with a Negro woman a few days ago, she declared: "Roosevelt should be the president of England or France as he seems to think more of them than he does of us."

Why did that woman draw such conclusions? She drew her conclusions from the fact that the Roosevelt of today is not the Roosevelt of yesterday. Yesterday Roosevelt carried the torch of the "under privileged." Today he is carrying the torch of the "economic royalists." In his present role he is cutting relief, he has withdrawn his support from the Wagner Labor Relations Act, the Wages and Hours Bill, and the Social Security Law. All social legislation which gave some measure of aid to the people, legislation once championed by Roosevelt, is now left to the tender mercy of the "economic royalists."

Lynching, becoming more and more a national pastime, does not arouse the ire of the President. He does not demand passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill.

Yes, the President is a changed man today.

Not only is he carrying the torch for the "economic royalist" of the USA, but he has taken it up for those in Europe. So, seeing Mr. Roosevelt change from the role of champion of the "under privileged" to that of torch bearer of the "economic royalist" here and abroad, it is no wonder the woman thinks Mr. Roosevelt would make a better European President than President of the United States.

Like millions of "under privileged" Negro and white Americans, she seeks the real answer to Mr. Roosevelt's call for a holy crusade against aggression, but was it not he who placed the seal of approval on aggression when he, with great haste, recognized the bloody conquest of Spain by Franco? In recognizing the Fascist conquest of Spain, Mr. Roosevelt endorsed the then policy of Italy-German aggression and the war intrigues of French and British imperialism. For was it not the words and guns of Italy-German imperialism and the betrayal of democracy by Chamberlain and Daladier that really conquered Spain? Of course it was not only that but Roosevelt helped strangle

Republican Spain by refusing to lift the embargo.

Mr. Roosevelt never lost any sleep over the destruction of Ethiopia. He defended the destruction of Ethiopia. He defended the destruction of Czechoslovakia, Austria or Albania, all small countries. But when the white guard General Mannerheim, darling of Anglo-French-USA imperialism was hurled back by the Red Army of the Soviet people, that was quite a different matter. The plans of Anglo-French-American imperialism had been interfered with. With that "crime" Mr. Roosevelt demanded a "holy crusade." Shouts of rage and anger went up in London, Paris, and at the White House in Washington, D. C. over the "fate" of "poor little Finland." Not workers Finland, but that of the banks.

NO TEARS FOR ETHIOPIA

Not a tear was shed over the fate of Ethiopia, small Negro nation, at the loss of her independence by Roosevelt or his friends in London and Paris. Was the rape of Ethiopia a small matter? A thing of no importance? We Negro Americans do not think so.

Why has not Mr. Roosevelt called

for a "holy crusade" against Japanese aggression in China? Well, again that's a different matter. U. S. imperialism would sooner deal with Japanese imperialism than an anti-imperialist people's government in China.

Lord Halifax, British foreign secretary yells "we want a lasting peace," "we must destroy Hitlerism," "let's defend democracy." He is echoed by his fellow imperialists in Paris. Roosevelt goes his European friends one better. He calls for a "holy crusade." These siren songs sound strangely familiar. And for what purpose? Not for any of the things we were led to believe, but for the enrichment of the "economic royalists" of Europe and America.

It is not a "crusade against aggression" nor "defense of democracy" that Roosevelt and his friends in Europe are concerned over. The chief concern of these gentlemen is domination of the trade routes of the world. U. S. imperialism seeks control of this trade in the present imperialist struggle. They ask the destruction of every threat to their domination, in the first place the Soviet Union. They dread the specter of a socialist world.

The present war is an imperialist war. It is a war to establish the world domination of Anglo-French imperialism. It is a war against the small nations and colonial countries—China, etc. While U. S. imperialism has no wish to see the British empire dismembered, it does seek the dominant place in the capitalist world.

Was it not the spokesman of Anglo-French imperialism that sealed the fate of Czechoslovakian independence at Munich? Of course it was. The downfall of Spain can be laid at the door of these gentlemen. Yet they prate of "peace," "democracy" and a "holy crusade" against aggression.

Yes, things are different today than they were yesterday. We Negro people must guard against being lured into support of this imperialist war by our own misleaders. The last world war did not improve our lot. Lynching, discrimination, and the denial of civil rights still goes on. To advance our position, to end lynching and discrimination, to secure civil rights we must join hands with those progressive elements that are fighting for peace and progress.

Pravda then recalled the protocol attached to the peace treaty between the USSR and Finland published on March 13, stating that the command of both sides undertook in the course of the withdrawal of troops before the state frontier to take the necessary measures in towns and localities which were to pass to the other side to safeguard them, to take appropriate measures to protect them against damage and to prevent destruction of cities, small towns and structures of defensive and economic importance.

"Who has given the Finnish authorities the right to violate the conditions of the peace treaty so flagrantly, so insolently?" asked Pravda. "When the Soviet command, in accordance with the treaty, returned Petsamo to the Finns, everything had been restored to exemplary order."

"A question is therefore to be asked? Why did the Finnish command permit this insolent wrecking operation to be done in the territory ceded to the USSR? Where is the fulfillment of the obligation taken by the Finnish authorities?"



Tender new spinach from Texas is being offered in our local markets at attractive prices.

During the winter months of January, February and March shipments from Texas are generally very heavy for the New York market and last year that State alone accounted for approximately 1,200 carlot equivalents. Despite the fact that most vegetables are high today there has been a marked decline in the price of spinach, due to the increase in receipts from Texas.

Spinach is one of the leading green vegetables that is rich in mineral salts and vitamins. Its popularity has increased from year to year for—aside from its excellent nutritional value—it is easy to prepare and its bright attractive color and palatability will appeal to your family's appetite.

Spinach originally was a native of western Asia. It has been under cultivation for more than a thousand years. The plant was known in Spain as early as the Twelfth Century, where it was introduced by the Moors. From Spain its cultivation spread rapidly to the other western European countries. It has been known as a health giving vegetable in England for more than 500 years. Just when spinach was introduced to America is unknown.

As the spring season advances spinach will arrive from other producing areas in Virginia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

Mrs. Frances Foley Gannon, director of the Consumers' Service Bureau of the Department of Markets, states:

"Proper preparation is essential in serving spinach, for over cooking, as in the case of many green vegetables, will destroy the color, break down the texture and reduce the valuable mineral and vitamin content. Cook spinach in the water that clings to its leaves for a comparatively short time until tender. It needs only a few minutes high temperature in cooking to maintain its rich vitamin content. It is better steamed than boiled."



Crisp as lettuce leaf is the checked taffeta outfit. The dress' vivid red-and-brown check is contrasted with snow-white pique collar and cuffs and a tiny sprig of raspberries on the lapel.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1940

Two Anti-Trust Law Decisions

The court decisions in Washington on Monday might lead the unwary to think that a new era has been ushered in on anti-trust prosecutions.

Anyone permitting himself such a thought would be laboring under a great delusion.

Labor did make a real gain in the decision of the Federal District Court dismissing a so-called "anti-trust" case against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters because of a jurisdictional dispute with another union. The case was thrown out because the government had not proved its contentions.

The fact that a federal judge, who has shown his prejudice against the unions, is compelled to make such a decision indicates the flimsy character of the entire "anti-trust" persecutions against the labor organizations. This outcome in the Washington case of the Teamsters can encourage labor to redouble its fight against these schemes of the White House.

But the judge refused to declare that the anti-trust law does not apply to labor organizations, although the Clayton Act clearly provides for such exemption. The door is thus left open here, for the government to continue its widespread assaults.

In the Supreme Court opinion upholding the conviction of 12 major oil companies and certain of their officials, there is an element of farce that cannot be lost sight of. These companies have committed the crime of combining to boost prices in oil and gasoline, which the worker needs so much. For this, not one man is sent to jail—although Ben Gold and Irving Potash can be sentenced to imprisonment for organizing a strong union.

These huge companies, with millions of dollars in income, are fined a puny \$5,000 each; the officials, whose bonuses run into large figures, are fined a mere \$1,000 each. The companies will go merrily on, rigging the market, while the sop is thrown to the people of an alleged decision against monopolies.

The workers are to be warned, not to be lulled to sleep by such opinions from Washington. The Sherman anti-trust law is not being employed in any serious way to halt the trusts. It is being vigorously pushed by the White House against the unions.

Labor can be encouraged by the first faint victory in the Teamsters case to go ahead with its battle. And labor, affiliated to A. F. of L., CIO, and Railroad Brotherhoods, will have to get together in a strong campaign against these White House anti-union schemes before they will be permanently defeated.

This Year's Spring

The people are enjoying this wonderful Spring weather. But their hearts are anxious over the war.

It is hard for people to keep from looking ahead and wondering what the Spring of 1941 will be like. Will the Administration have succeeded in dragging the country into the war against the will of the people? Will hundreds of thousands of young fellows who are feeling so buoyant these balmy Spring days be lying in the mud of a No-Man's Land in Europe or across the Pacific?

Or will the people have blocked the war plans of President Roosevelt in time and removed the dark shadow which today cuts across the life of every young American?

The sunny weather should make people resolve to bend every effort to halting the step-by-step march through which the Administration is secretly involving this country in the war.

A Setback for Scottsboro 'Justice' in New York

For the third time, the conviction of John Williams, Brooklyn Negro framed on a "rape" charge, has been reversed by a higher court.

How could there be a more damning admission of his innocence! Usually, the appellate courts place their reversals on "technicalities" unconnected with the merits of the case. But the whole substance of the prosecution's charges was such a tissue of fabrications, that the Supreme Court (Appellate division) based its decision squarely on the issue that the "verdict was against the weight of the credible evidence."

Even in the previous second reversal, one Appellate judge intimated that the case was so raw that the indictment should be quashed and Williams set free. But the fact that the state authorities tried him again—and are hankering to put him through still a third trial—shows that Scottsboro persecution of the Negro people exists right in New York.

Credit for this victory for Negro rights

and for constitutional liberty goes primarily to the John Williams Defense Committee of Negro and white citizens in Brooklyn and to the International Labor Defense which aroused the conscience of the community against this outrage. The case symbolizes the unbelievable discrimination against the Negro—in housing and jobs, for example—in Greater New York. Williams' immediate, complete freedom is next in order. And all who support this demand will be buttressing their own civil liberties at a most critical moment.

Splitting the Atom

A young scientist, Dr. Nier, has discovered what the physicists call uranium-235, a substance capable of releasing 30,000,000 times the energy of the explosive TNT.

The actual mechanics for releasing this vast energy is, of course, not yet perfected. But the point is that science in the laboratory persists in advancing mankind's control over nature.

This scientific advance has produced a peculiar state of mind among the thinkers of Wall Street.

They are not very enthusiastic about it. Why should they be bothered with more energy machinery just now when they are panicky because they don't know what to do with the machinery they already have?

The editorial writer for the N. Y. Times expresses this scepticism concerning this daring perspective which science opens up to mankind. "A beautiful dream," he calls it. Perhaps. But why the dash of cold water over mankind's eager quest for the conquest of atomic energy? Capitalist thinkers can see no possible use for such miracles except for war. That's the first thought that occurs to them. Naturally, since they are now a parasitic obstacle to mankind's full use of modern technology for the common good, they are also unenthusiastic about new discoveries.

But, go right ahead, Dr. Nier, with your laboratory explorations. The working class, the common people, thrill to this advancing conquest over nature. They will need all this science for the next social order, Socialism, when the capitalist smotherers of science will have become a historic memory.

A Haven for Enemies Of Labor

When a man is expelled from a labor union for being an agent of the employers, he knows that a warm welcome awaits him before the Dies Committee.

The latest to find his way to this haven for exposed labor enemies is one Peter Innes, Jr. Innes was expelled by the National Maritime Union for being part of the Carlucci-Madeiras group of spies working for the shipowners.

Nobody who is acquainted with the situation would be influenced by the testimony of such a character as he attempts to smear the N.M.U., Harry Bridges and a member of the Labor Board. But that doesn't worry the Dies Committee. All Dies wants is headlines to create prejudice. This is the assignment Wall Street has given him in the drive to cripple the unions and prepare the country for war.

How well co-ordinated this war drive is, can be seen in the fact that the New Leader, organ of the Social-Democratic Federation, opens a smear campaign against the N.M.U. just in time to coincide with the Dies hearing.

The Dies Committee is a menace not only to the trade unions themselves but to the cause of peace. The people should speak out against its activities before it is too late.

It Must Have Been A Bitter Pill

It must have been a bitter pill for the smug and wealthy Pulitzer Prize Committee to have to make the 1939 novel award to John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath."

In fact, the prizes to Steinbeck and to Carl Sandburg's "Abraham Lincoln: The War Years" stand out like Pike's peak amidst the reactionary—and usual—character of the other awards. Those to Otto Tolischus, pro-Nazi New York Times correspondent, and to Edmund Duffy for his war-mongering cartoon, are more in the real vein of Pulitzer selections.

Steinbeck's work is a literary masterpiece of profound social significance. It met with overwhelming response among the American people because it enriched their social thinking and action. We are witnessing a similar reception in the broad discussions around Richard Wright's "Native Son" which lays bare the bitter oppression of the Negro people.

The Pulitzer Committee could no more overlook the unanimous verdict of the people than Joshua could stop the sun. That is true, though they hate "Grapes of Wrath" and its message (the Committee's decision was divided) and though their class interests are with the banks and landlords which dispossess the "Okies" and with the oppressors of the Negro people. The opinion of the public will penetrate even the ivory tower of the Pulitzer gentlemen.

"Grapes of Wrath" is one more evidence of the fact that if a person wants to become a great writer, he must deal with the deep social and economic struggles of the masses of the people. Those masses are the most precious and important part of America. There is no greater honor than to receive their award.

FOR SERVICES RENDERED

by Ellis



News Item: Attorney-General Jackson Whitewashes J. Edgar Hoover.

'GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT' ON THE PATH TO WAR

Where is the War Party to be found in American politics? Is it the Republicans or the Democrats?

Who are the people who are scheming to ship American boys across the seas in Army transports?

In the clean-cut words of Earl Browder, the War Party is to be found among "the dominant circles of BOTH the Republican and Democratic parties."

President Roosevelt's policies have shattered America's neutrality. Is it neutral to sell a billion dollars worth of bombing planes to the Allies? Is it neutral to allow roaring pro-Ally speeches by our Canadian Ambassador? Is it neutral for Secretary Morgenthau to confer with the Allied military experts on speeding war supplies to the Allied armies?

But what about the Republicans? Are they the "peace party?" In the fight for votes, certain ambitious Republicans, especially Mr. Dewey and Mr. Taft, have sounded their claim to be the "peace party." On one or two occasions, they have echoed the suspicions of the American people, and have hinted that the Roosevelt Government is war-minded.

But this has been word-play, clever sword-fencing, not intended to have any real meaning.

The Republicans have been ardent supporters of every one of Roosevelt's step-by-step march away from neutrality by which the Administration has already converted the U. S. into a non-belligerent partner of the Allied war machine. They have enthusiastically supported his repeal of the Neutrality Act, the financing of the Mannerheim regime, the sale of war planes, and the anti-Soviet provocations.

It is no wonder, then, that the cynical

Mr. Raymond Moley calmly notes amid the phony "criticisms" of Mr. Dewey that "In the last analysis, a comparison of the pronouncements of Dewey, Taft and Roosevelt since the war began would show little fundamental difference." (Newsweek, May 6).

Here and there, some Republican aspirant may toy with the idea of telling the American people the truth about the war drive now in full swing in Washington. But, this will mean very little as far as the dominant Republican circles are concerned. Because, the Republican leaders, "who because of wealth and prestige are more influential than their numbers would warrant are really in sympathy with the Roosevelt foreign program." (New York Times article, May 5).

Therefore, when the multi-millionaire auto manufacturer, ex-Governor Fuller of Massachusetts (he signed the death warrants for Sacco and Vanzetti) spoke yesterday, he loudly proclaimed support for Roosevelt's war policy as "intelligent." This is a warning to other Republican politicians not to play with the peace issue by revealing the truth about Washington in the attempt to win the 1940 elections. It is too dangerous. The people might take it seriously. No matter who wins, Democrat or Republican, there is a "gentlemen's agreement between them not to make the war question an issue." (Browder's May 3rd speech). That is a settled question for them.

The peace party is among the people, and among them alone.

It is not yet organized to affect official policy. But on the rapidity of its formation down among the organizations of labor and the people, depends the fate of America's peace. It alone can call a halt to the steady march toward war which is the heart and soul of both Wall Street parties.

Soviet Press Cites Rival Aims in Mediterranean

(Continued from Page 1)

preliminary to an attempt to switch the center of military operations to the Near East, particularly to the Balkan peninsula.

"It is possible, however, that this concentration is merely designed to divert the enemy's attention from another sector where a new extension of the theatre of military operations is really being prepared.

"The war in the Mediterranean can be a war of big dimensions and would cost both sides very dearly. What motives, then, may urge Italy to immediate action?

"There can be no doubt that Italy's program is for the partitioning of world bases and the striving to become master of the Mediterranean. It is also known that Italy, as early as the end of 1938, put forth demands for Tunis, Corsica, Nice and Savoy.

"The point is not the program, however, but how and when to fulfill it. Italy's careful position gives all grounds for presuming that Mussolini is awaiting the most suitable moment to put through his program, the moment when the war risk for Italy will be reduced to the minimum.

"This risk will be at a minimum only when all the war cards of the belligerent parties have been thrown on the table and to a considerable degree played through. And when Italy then would come forward with fresh forces, it would be able to give supremacy to one or the other camp.

"It is hardly likely that Italian action in the Mediterranean would make possible a rapid ending of the war. Italy cannot undertake an extended-war because of its economic weakness, the absence of raw materials and particularly war industry raw materials.

"Italy's threats are designed to

prevent any Allied actions in the Balkans. Any violation of the neutrality of the Balkan countries would immediately result in action by Italy. The threat of such action may exert influence on the plans for establishment of a new war base in the Balkans.

"If, nevertheless, the Allies do not give up these plans, then, and only then, will Italy enter the war."

The Bronx is rallying its forces in the fight against anti-Semitism. Tomorrow evening, at 8:30 o'clock at the Paradise Manor, 11 W. Mt. Eden Ave., Israel Amter, chairman of the State Committee of the Communist Party, will give the answer to the pressing problems of anti-Semitism manifested in discrimination against Jews in jobs, schools and all spheres of social activities.

Paul Novick, editor of the Morning Freiheit, will discuss the question of the Jews and the international situation.

John Arnold of the Freiheit staff will discuss the changes in the anti-Semitic scene since the outbreak of the second Imperialist War.

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Polish War Salesman Gets Cool Response From U. S. Poles

By John Arnold

A few months ago General Haller arrived in the United States as a representative of the puppet Polish "government-in-exile" set up by the Allied Imperialists. He came as a Minister without Portfolio with the ostensible purpose of fomenting good-will between the United States and the so-called Polish government.

Nothing could indicate more clearly the "democratic" character of the Allied-supported Polish "government" than the fact that Haller is a representative of the most reactionary, chauvinist and anti-Semitic section of the Polish bourgeoisie. Every Polish Jew remembers all too well that Haller organized pogroms against the Polish Jews. "Hallerchik" was the name given to pogromists who fought under Haller and who made a point of plucking the beards of old Jews. Many Jews are still alive who have personally suffered from Haller's pogroms. Nevertheless the puppet Polish government had no hesitancy in sending Haller as its "good-will" representative.

Haller's real purpose was to try to win the support of the Polish-Americans for the imperialist war. To accomplish these aims Haller toured the United States, speaking before Polish groups. But the Polish-American people have not responded very warmly. The Polish-Americans consider themselves part of the American people and the majority of Polish-Americans share the feelings of the majority of Americans: they do not want to see America involved in the war, they want no part of the imperialist war.

Haller's name has been appearing in the press quite frequently these days. He is now addressing all sorts of groups in his frenzied attempt to sell the imperialist war to Americans. And while on his tour in the United States he has picked up quite a few tricks of demagoguery and oratory in an attempt to shield his real motives.

When he first came he was much more blunt and outspoken. Just before he was received by the President of the United States, he didn't hesitate to state openly in a press interview in Washington:

"Poland was ready for war with the Soviet Union but not with Nazi Germany. We had confidence in Hitler but had no confidence in the Soviets. Poland could have been saved if mobilization would have begun two months earlier. We were naive. The Polish government was misled by Hitler in whom it had confidence."

LORD LOTHIAN TECHNIQUE

Now he doesn't admit so readily that the Polish bourgeoisie betrayed the Polish people because of its rabid anti-Communism. Now he doesn't so readily admit that his colleagues were friends of Hitler. He has learned the Lord Lothian technique since he is here. Lord Lothian, Britain's Ambassador in the United States, also had confidence in Hitler. He was the father of the pro-Nazi appeasement movement in England. He was rabidly anti-Communist and was praying for a war against the Soviet Union. But since the outbreak of the imperialist war Lord Lothian makes vigorous anti-Hitler speeches concealing the fact that he was a supporter of Nazism and is still primarily interested in a war against the Soviet Union.

So Haller has learned to inject "democratic" phrases in his speeches and to speak out against Nazism. If nobody fell for his sham anti-fascism there would be no harm done and no need to waste space on a pogromist like him. But his new line has won him friends. The Social-Democrats have embraced Haller's government, a cesspool of anti-Soviet, anti-Semitic and pro-imperialist intrigue.

HAILED BY FORWARD

In honor of Haller's return to New York the Jewish Daily Forward, the yellowest of the Social-Democratic sheets, greeted the war-mongering beard-plucker. They pointed out editorially on April 30 that Haller feels sorry about the sins of his past and said:

"General Haller does not speak now in his own name, but in the name of all Polish parties fighting Hitler and dedicated to building a free democratic Poland, in which the Jews will have the same democratic civil liberties as the Poles. . . .

"The Jews are just as interested as the Poles in the rebirth of an independent democratic Poland."

Haller, the pogromist and agent of imperialism, is suddenly dished up as a democrat and as a friend of the Jews! The Social-Democrats apparently know their game well. They aren't filled by his anti-Hitler speeches. They know that Haller is still more interested in serving as a pawn in the hands of the Allies for an anti-Soviet war, for the reintegration of capitalism in the areas of former Poland which are already socialist and totally free and democratic.

ACTIVE ANTI-SEMITES

They know that the present puppet Polish government in exile consists of many anti-Semites who are NOW disseminating anti-Semitic propaganda. They know, for instance, as Hayim Greenberg points out in the May issue of "Jewish Frontier," that friends of Haller's government in the United States do not accept the promise of equality for the Jews in a "reconstructed" Poland after the war. Thus K. Gluchowski, in charge of the Polish Information Bureau and Secretary of the Polish National Council in the United States, is the author of a pamphlet in Polish (Uwagi Na Marginesie Polskiej Jutra) published in New York which conceives a post-war Poland with "superfluous" Jews who will have to "emigrate." The present Polish government in exile and its friends consist of the same old semi-fascist anti-Semites who are willing pawns of imperialist reaction. Nevertheless Americans of the Hoover variety and the bourgeois-led and Social-Democratic Jewish organizations are supporting the present Polish-clique of demagogues. And why?

The "socialist" Hayim Greenberg, in the very issue of "Jewish Frontier," in which he criticizes Gluchowski, advances his conception of a post-war Poland and points out:

"If Poland is to take its place among the modern states, the peasants will have to be given their land, and international capital, in the form of credit, will have to be invested in the agriculture of the country. . . . (Emphasis mine—J. A.)

There's the fly in the ointment. The Hoovers, the Social-Democrats, the bourgeois organizations, all see eye to eye on one point: Poland must continue to be controlled by "international capital," by imperialism.

Poland must be kept as a ferserve for imperialism, for use against the Soviet Union and the Polish working class.

But the American people, the tolling Poles and Jews, want none of Haller and what he stands for.

Censors and Generals Lead Millions to Death

By HARRISON GEORGE

Britain not only "bungled" in Norway; but it is bungling on censoring news about its bungling. "Stowe's full story has not been printed in London, although the London Daily Telegraph had the complete story and this copy was finally passed (by the censor) after consultation in high places."

So said a story from London by Wm. B. Stoneman. But, if the censor had passed the story, why didn't the London press publish it, if the press was "angry" at fact suppression? Another London dispatch by Helen Kirkpatrick might be the answer. It said that the censor first stopped Stowe's story, then the cabinet "decided it would be foolish to forbid publication in view of its already wide circulation in the United States."

Yet, please notice, the story was NOT printed. Kirkpatrick's next paragraph tells why, and refutes her former paragraph about the cabinet deciding not to forbid it. She says:

"There seems to be good reason to believe that if Stowe's full account had appeared in this morning's papers, the Chamberlain Government might have fallen in a week or less."

What this adds up to is that the Chamberlain-Churchill Government is keeping itself in power by lying to the people, just as Hitler does. And people should know that, when our American press hereafter gable about the press in "democratic" Britain being "free" and thus quite different than in the "totalitarian states," the American press is tainted with the same "totalitarianism" that has engulfed England.

It is worth adding that on the very day Chamberlain's bungling became most evident and most bungled, his government declared it was going to outlaw the Communist Party and hinted it would "intern" the party's one and only member of Parliament, Will Gallacher.

Would some of the many warmongers trying to sell us another "war for democracy" kindly step forward and show us any essential difference between British and German "totalitarianism?"

When we recently wrote about the Mannerheim Line, and stated that no army of any capitalist country could do what the Socialist Red Army did, we briefly mentioned a few aspects of the difference between them. And though the German army is currently praised, we include it, too, for it is founded on a social system of caste and class antagonisms.

And there has been no basic change in that since August 1914, when the German revolution of 1918 could have been seen (and was seen by Lenin) over the mountain of German dead at Leige, Belgium when the Kaiser's generals drove their men against fortifications over a vast field where those who had gone before lay dead and dying 15 feet deep, to be trampled by the onrushing waves of those marched up to die in turn.

The German army is efficient now only as compared to the British which is rotten with imperialist decadence. Aside from present events, this fact is pictured in a well-rounded way for the reader of a book called "The General," by C. S. Forester, British historian who resorted to the form of fiction to paint the prototype of that appalling two-legged bundle of stupidity that is called a British general.

Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Curzon, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., the hero of "The General," got his start upward in the Boer war, when accidentally left in command of a detachment under fire and trying to retreat, he stumbled into fame by flanking the enemy he was trying to run away from.

A senior major of cavalry in August 1914, G.H.Q. bungling left his command in an exposed position from which he had not the good sense to retreat, covered with wounds and glory he became a general—but not without a lucky marriage into the "right sort of family," which had vast pull in the War Office. In this family of "the Duke of Bude," one may see a hint of the Cliveden Set.

The book, for the discerning reader—many readers accept military as a matter of course, is a mine of revelations. In a battle where the safety of the cavalry regiment hung upon the machine gun detail, these guns were in command of a lieutenant who had been given that post, not because he knew anything about machine guns, but "because he had the most slowly seat on a horse that had ever disgraced the ranks of the Twenty-Second Lancers."

Fossilized minds of commanders reject any innovation. Submarines, if I recall right, were invented about 1890; yet the World War found Britain unprepared for them; it rejected them as today every admiral grows furious at the mere suggestion that planes can sink battleships. Military efficiency is, moreover, the plaything of intrigue between cliques of pin-headed aristocrats.

And the army command is appalling aristocratic. "I think an order presented by a crowned head far more distinguished than any decoration a republic can award," remarks a court flunkey to The General, who thoroughly agreed.

The plebeian character of subalterns in the new army was bitterly complained of by one of their superiors as follows:

"I should have thought that they would draw the line somewhere, but they haven't. I suppose we had to have stockbrokers and schoolmasters. But there are clerks in the regiment now! And there's a linen draper! It's enough to make one weep!"

It is this kind of generalship that commands every army of capitalist countries. They reckon the importance of battles by the number of their men killed; and if they fail to take an objective by having ten thousand killed; their eyes light up feverishly with the "sad duty" that they can kill twice that many and still fail.

The Red Army is everything such capitalist armies are not. That's why it can do what they cannot.

Frances Farmer Is Guest On Hollywood Hour, 8 P.M.

Frances Farmer is guest on Hollywood Playhouse over WEA-F at 8:00 P.M.

MORNING
9:45-WHNY-U.P. News
10:00-WHNY-You and Your Schools
10:00-WHNY-News
10:15-WHNY-Woman Reviews the News
10:30-WHNY-Board of Education Program
10:45-WHNY-News of the Latest Food
10:55-WHNY-News of the Latest Food
11:00-WHNY-News of the Latest Food
11:15-WHNY-Short, Short Stories
11:30-WHNY-Board of Education Program
11:45-WHNY-You and Your Health
11:55-WHNY-Midday Symphony
AFTERNOON
12:15-WHNY-World's Fair Reporter
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On The Score Board

So What IS The Matter With the Yanks?

By Lester Rodney

It's time to talk about the second most popular baseball question of the day, "What's Wrong With the Yanks?" The first of course is "How do you like them Dodgers?"

Is something wrong with the Yankees? Well, up to yesterday's game they had won 6 and lost 9 and reposed in sixth place. The season is young, true, and nobody in his right senses would venture to predict that the Yanks will finish sixth or even fifth or fourth. This is the team that swept aside all opposition last year and was rated by many the greatest outfit ever put together. A team can deteriorate, but not in one year. Nor are the Yanks an old ball club, as ball players' ages go.

Yet it would be foolish to find nothing at all of significance in this unusually bad start and to expect that on one given day shortly they will turn on the faucet and become presto chango the invincible Yankees for the rest of the year.

First it must be noted that Joe DiMaggio is out of the line-up and he is their best hitter. However, the trend has been to put too much importance on Joe. The champs are no "one man team." Their strength has been in their magnificent balance. When one man slipped for a day someone else produced. There were no permanent weak spots. DiMaggio, as a matter of fact, has been out of the line-up for the first few weeks of the five years he's been with the team, and they never got off to a losing start.

A look at the figures tells a good deal of the story. George Selkirk is the only regular hitting over .300. Fast him you have to go all the way down to Rolfe's .254, followed by Henrich and Dahlgren with .235, Keller with .224, Gordon, Dickey and Crosetti with astounding figures of .196, .178 and .169. Those guys aren't going to stay anywhere near that kind of figure.

We still haven't come down to the reason for such a uniformly bad start. DiMaggio couldn't make too much difference to a team hitting like that, and it's foolish to single out Dickey as the "key man who's slipping." He's just down the doldrums with the rest. The players themselves can't tell you what it's all about, and while they laughed it off the first week, they're not laughing in the Yankee dugout any more. Not when they're pushed all over the lot 10-3 by the White Sox before a Sunday crowd.

The most likely explanation is that the boys started with an inevitable slight psychological let down after having conquered all worlds for four years running. And now that they're getting uneasy about it they're pressing too hard. That's the explanation I'm inclined to favor, and not those of the sudden fading out of Dickey, or the sudden discovery that Gordon can't hit a certain kind of pitch. I think they'll straighten out over a period of time, not in a magic moment, and come roaring down the stretch to win going away.

Not by the margin I figured on before the season. The very shakiness of the champs' start has taken some of the aura of invincibility away from them and has given teams like the Red Sox and Indians a more immediate driving push for the 1940 series dough, because they never had really thought it possible before. They're going to be harder to beat now.

It's understandable in a way that the Yanks should start the fifth straight championship season with a mental letdown. They are after all a high spirited group of talented athletes with pride in their collective ability, and would appreciate more competition than they've been getting these past few years. Would feel better about beating teams that were tougher. Teams, for instance, with some of the great Negro stars on them.

Well, they're getting their rough riding now. And I think that the way they're going to pull out of it and drive back to the top will show the baseball world that they weren't kidding about being "champs."

Higbe No Flash in Pan

Kirby Higbe's sensational performance with the Phillies this year is no flash in the pan. Last spring it was May 23 before any National League team scored a run against him. Up to then he had pitched 18 shutout innings in relief roles for the Cubs. May 23 he started against the Bees, who had scored a run in the fifth inning after he made it 22 straight, probably a modern record for consecutive shutout innings pitched at the start of a season by a freshman hurler.

5 Texans on Dodgers

Tex Carleton's no-hitter focused the fact that the Lone Star State is heavily and brilliantly represented on the Brooklyn roster. There are five Texans enrolled with the National League spring champions—Gus Mancuso, Gene Moore, Ernie Koy and Johnny Hudson, in addition to the cowboy from Comanche whose Hall of Fame hurling made him the brightest star of the Lone Star delegation.

WHAT'S ON

Tonight
TRENTON FORUM presents Luncheon, entertainment, Margaret Cowell, guest speaker, Resurrection, 2135 Boston Road, Bronx, 1 P.M. Sub. 3c.
ALFRED GOLDSTEIN analyzes "News of the Week," Brighton Center, 3500 Convent Island Ave., 9 P.M. Admission: 50c. Free. Seminar, V. J. Jerome speaks Sunday.

Tomorrow
MASS MEETING: "Jews and the International Situation." Speakers: Israel Amter, Paul Novick, Paradise Manor, 16 W. Mt. Eden Ave., Bronx, 8:30 P.M.
MOTHERS DAY Peace Rally, Beale, Polansky and German Refugee speakers, Refreshments. Admission free. Concordia Club, 4829 15th Ave., Brooklyn, 8:30 P.M.

Coming
DROP ANCHOR at the National Maritime Union's Third Anniversary Dance & Midnight Show. Dancing to Joe Moss Orchestra; TAC entertainment, Will Geer, M.C. Friday, May 10th, Manhattan Center, Ladies Soc. Gents Soc.
WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM: Ben Davis, member of the Daily Worker editorial board, analyzes much discussed novel, Richard Wright's Native Son. Saturday, May 11, 2:30 P.M., at Workers School, 25 East 12th Street. Admission 25c.
CURTAIN AT EIGHT. TWO Theatre Festival. Four Prize-Winning Plays. Hecker Theatre, 164th St. and Fifth Ave., Sunday, May 12th, 8 P.M. Tickets 50c, 25c, 10c.

WM. Z. FOSTER speaks at Yorkville Nominating Convention Rally, "The War and 1940 Elections." Friday, May 10, Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., 8 P.M. Entertainment. Admission 10c; unemployed free.

Philadelphia
OPENING OF EASTERN Pennsylvania District Convention, Friday, May 10th, 8 P.M., Olympic Arena, 7th & Broad St. Speakers: William Z. Foster, Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, Sam Adams Darcy and Carl Revere.

Great MAJOR MILTON WOLFF
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DAILY WORKER
50 East 13th Street New York, N. Y.

SPORTS DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1940

THOUGHT FOR TODAY
Maybe If Casey Stays in Bed The Dodgers Will Win 'Em All

Long Time Before Lou Got His Due

Nobody's 'Cheese Champ' Now!

Lightweight Champ Wasn't Rated Too High

When Lou Ambers won the lightweight title for the first time, from Tony Canzoneri on Sept. 3, 1936, he remarked to newspapermen that he hoped he would prove as worthy a champion as the man whom he succeeded.

But the boxing world was slow to recognize the true merit of Ambers and indeed it wasn't until Ambers lost his crown to Henry Armstrong close to two years ago that fans and experts alike were ready to concede that here was a fighter whose real talent had been overlooked or ignored.

So close did Ambers make that first Armstrong fight that he was universally recognized as the outstanding contender for the title he once held. And when he met Armstrong in a return match at the Yankee Stadium last summer he recaptured his laurels by outpointing the great Hank in fifteen blistering rounds, to bring to an end a winning streak of 46 straight compiled by Armstrong.

Now Ambers is preparing to put the lightweight title at stake again, this time against Lew Jenkins, the smashing puncher from Sweetwater, Texas. They clash in a fifteen-round contest at Madison Square Garden on Friday night.

A glance at Ambers' record furnishes ample reason for the argument of Lou's admirers that he belongs among the great lightweights of recent years.

The Herkimer had begun boxing professionally in 1932. Since then he has engaged in 98 contests, losing only six. In 1934 he lost a decision to Steve Hasko but whipped Hasko in a return match. In '35 he dropped a verdict to Tony Canzoneri in the final of a lightweight title elimination, but in a rematch he won the crown and in a third bout again trounced Canzoneri. In '36 he lost a dubious decision to Eddie Cool in Philadelphia and was decisively beaten by Jimmy McLarnin. He never met either of these opponents again.

In '37 he lost to Pedro Montanez but in a rematch he gave Montanez a severe lacing. In '38 he lost his 135-pound title to Armstrong and then regained it from Armstrong a year later.

But between 1932 and 1940 Ambers faced every leading lightweight in the country and, with the exceptions mentioned, won all his fights. Sometimes he invaded the welterweight division with marked success, as in his last Garden appearance when he took on the hitherto undefeated Al Davis and handed him a sound drubbing.

Mort Cooper Aims for S.O. Laurels He Missed

One member of Ray Blades St. Louis Cardinal pitching corps who leaps for his glove every time the quick-change manager looks his way is Mort Cooper, ace right-hander who blazed brightly in the Texas League in 1938. Mort wants work and lots of it this year, because figures show he might have been strikeout king of the National League with a few more innings of pitching last year.

Coop ranked third in strikeouts as it was, the season's honors going to Bucky Walters and Claude Passeau, who had 137 each against Card Coop's 130. Bucky tolled 319 innings, Claude 274 and Cooper only 211.

The figures on which Coop's hopes for the 1940 whiffing crown are based are the long-division mathematics showing that his own strikeouts last year averaged 5.49 per nine-inning game, whereas Walters' pile figured out to 3.86 and Passeau's exactly 5.00.

JUST FORGET IT
Try this on your Sportsbook program — When is French Scotch English? Answer — When he's a Chicago Cub southpaw pitcher.



LOU AMBERS

Inside Baseball

Reds Led Arklight Circuit—Figures Show Games Were Played as Well as by Day

How They Did at Night

Team	W	L	Pct.
Cincinnati	2	2	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500

Team	W	L	Pct.
Chicago	1	2	.333
Boston	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
New York	0	0	.000

Just around the calendar's corner from the launching of the major league night baseball season, a review of the 1939 nocturnal games in the National League shows that the big winner was Cincinnati.

There's a touch of justice to it, because night baseball, now a prominent and popular fixture in the schedule of both major leagues, was a bold pioneer move when introduced by the Reds in 1935, but a move so strong in fan-appeal that other National League clubs and then their American League rivals have followed the shining example.

The 21 National League night games of '39 were in the main brilliant, hard-fought, close-matched battles, equal and sometimes ahead of the average standard of play set in daylight competition. Ten of the 21 night games were decided by a one-run margin. In the parent circuit last year, there were 595 daylight games, 6 of which were ties. Of the remainder, 180 were decided by the minimum margin, about 30% per cent, as compared with the nocturnal 47% per cent of one-run decisions.

 Four of the 21 night games went to extra innings, 19 per cent. Of the 595 daylight contests, 48 went overtime, about 8 per cent. The change from solar to ampere illumination does not affect batting eyes adversely, judging by the shutout figures. On the contrary, only 2 of the 21 night games resulted in shutouts, which clicks the percentage register at exactly 9% per cent. Of the 595 daylight contests, 76 were shutouts, which figures to a shade above 12 per cent. Comparing a catalog of 21 games with an encyclopedia of 595 does not offer conclusive, indubitable, irrefutable statistical testimony one way or the other. This year, with night baseball in 6 National League cities, and all 8 clubs appearing in action amid ampere, the increased number of games may show a shift in the percentages. The above mathematics indicate that night- |

Yanks Lose 4th in Row; Reds Nose Out Giants, 7-6; Cards Rout Dodgers, 18-2

Reds Half Game Behind League Lead After Win

A four-run rally in the eighth inning sparked by Hank Danning's second home run of the game with two on put the Giants ahead at Cincinnati yesterday but the Reds came right back to win 7-6. It was the Giants' fourth straight loss on the road, and the victory for Cincinnati put them half game behind the league-leading Dodgers.

Jim Turner went the route for the winners to make their impressive mound staff look even more formidable. Bill Lohrmann failed to stand up again for the Giants. Mickey Wittek, the team's leading hitter, was benched by Terry for Al Glossop. Shaky fielding was assumed to be the reason.

NEW YORK .010 000 140—6 9 1
Cincinnati .300 200 025—7 12 0
Lohrmann, Joiner (6), Brown (7), Vandenberg (8) and Danning; Turner, Beggs (8), Barrett (8), Riddle (9) and Lombardi.

CARDS 18, DODGERS 2

Six Home Runs Ruin Casey as League Leaders Drop Second

When the Dodgers lose they do it right. Yesterday at St. Louis they lost their second game of the year, the Cards putting it on them 18-2. A barrage of six home runs made life miserable for Hugh Casey, who has pitched both losing games, and Max Macon. Padgett, Mize, Medwick and Stu Martin hit one each and Rookie Lake clouted two. Lon Warneke went the distance for his first win of the year.

BROOKLYN .000 000 020—2 9 1
St. Louis .015 133 055—18 20 0
Casey, Macon (8) and Phelps; Warneke and Padgett, Delaney (9).

IF AND WHEN OR

If and when a substantial blow by Mickey Wittek, Giants' new second-base star, breaks up a Brooklyn game, the loyal Flatbush fans may well gnash remorseful teeth for it's an old Dodger who gets credit for Mickey's hitting prowess, Colonel Buster Mills, Brooklyn, '35.

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Boston	12	5	.706
Detroit	11	6	.647
Cleveland	10	7	.588
St. Louis	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	7	10	.412
Washington	7	10	.412
NEW YORK	6	10	.375
Chicago	6	10	.375

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at New York
Detroit at Boston
St. Louis at Philadelphia
Chicago at Washington

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
BROOKLYN	11	2	.846
Cincinnati	11	3	.786
Chicago	9	5	.650
Philadelphia	5	7	.417
NEW YORK	5	8	.385
Boston	5	8	.385
St. Louis	6	10	.375
Pittsburgh	4	9	.308

GAMES TODAY
Brooklyn at Chicago
New York at Pittsburgh
Boston at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at St. Louis

5 Leading Hitters in Each League

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Player and Club	G	AB	R H Pct.
Lieber, Chicago	17	67	15 38 .418
Scarrelle, Boston	9	4	12 .400
Slaughter, St. Louis	15	61	9 23 .377
Taber, Red Sox	12	39	2 15 .385
Judnich, Brooklyn	14	48	7 18 .375
Cramer, Boston	16	78	16 28 .371
Lavagetto, Brooklyn	12	45	10 16 .356
Ross, Boston	12	45	9 16 .356

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Player and Club	G	AB	R H Pct.
Wright, Chicago	15	61	11 25 .410
McQuinn, St. Louis	15	60	11 24 .400
Swift, St. Louis	12	39	2 15 .385
Hayes, Philadelphia	14	48	7 18 .375
Trasky, Indians	16	78	16 28 .371
Williams, Boston	12	45	10 16 .356

Jenkins Concentrates On Body Attack

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
May 7 (UP)—Lightweight Lew Jenkins completes strenuous training today for his title bout with Lou Ambers in Madison Square Garden Friday night. Jenkins concentrated on a two-listed body attack during seven rounds of boxing with three sparring partners. He will taper off with a light limbering-up program tomorrow.

Gehring Muses on How It Feels to Grow 'Old'

Charlie Gehring will be 37 years old Saturday and his teammates were kidding him on the Detroit bench before yesterday's game with the Yankees about his age.

"Tell the truth Charlie, didn't you play with Abner Doubleday up in Cooperstown before you came to the American League?" asked Hank Greenberg.

"I guess I'm pretty old at that," said Gehring. "There are only two players on the Yanks who were in the league when I came up and they were with other clubs. I mean Red Ruffing, who was with Boston, and Bump Hadley, who was with Washington. And there's nobody on the Tigers who was with the team when I joined it."

The record books reveal that Gehring is the oldest active player in the American League outside the pitching staff. He's now in his 17th season and today's game was the 2,028th he's played in the league. As he cavorted around today against the Yanks he didn't look like a ball

player going down the last, long mile. He slammed out a single and homer, stole a base and was robbed of another hit by a sensational play by Joe Gordon and a bad decision at first by umpire George Pipgras.

"I know I'm old all right," mused Gehring before the game. "I don't notice it at all because I think I can keep on hitting as long as my eyes are okay and I've never been bothered with them. But in the field you notice your years. I can't get the jump on the ball like I used to. The spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. I still am troubled by my sacroiliac and I get a sharp pain there when I have to come in fast and make a fast whirling throw after fielding the ball."

Gehring hurt his back shoveling snow last winter at his home in Detroit and it bothered him so badly this spring that he couldn't play. He was even quoted as saying that he might quit baseball if it didn't improve.

"That sounded worse than I

meant it too," said Gehring. "I was feeling pretty low all right. I knew, though, that if it didn't get any better I couldn't play. But I really wasn't seriously considering retiring then."

All second basemen of the present generation try to model their play after Gehring, the mechanical man. Even today he moves with such flawless gracefulness that he seems to be playing his position without expending much effort. On any given day the Gordons, Doers and Coscaratti still have to hark in the shadow of the mechanical man.

A team man to the end, Gehring said the greatest thrill he ever had in baseball was playing on the world championship Detroit team in 1935. He couldn't single out any one individual exploit that gave him anywhere near the thrill he experienced when Goose Goslin singled over Billy Herman's head to bring the title to the Tigers five years ago.

"Every day I get a thrill from a ball game," said Gehring. "Something always happens."

When Father Time finally makes Gehring hang up his spikes—and that may be farther away than some expect—he isn't likely to remain in baseball.

"I have no managerial aspirations," said Gehring. "And I don't plan ever to play minor league ball. If I make the business connections I hope to I won't stay in baseball although it'll be tough to have to stay away from something you've devoted nearly half your life to."

Unmarried, Gehring lives with his 67-year-old mother in Detroit. Charlie confessed his mother was quite a fan.

"She listens to all the games on the radio," he said. "And she has her own ideas on the subject. For one thing, she can't understand why I can get four hits today and then go hitless the next day. She thinks I ought to get four for four every day."

—by del

THE ADVENTURES OF MARMADUKE

